THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 7, 1845.

President Polk's Inaugural.

This important official paper is before our readers, and all who feel any interest in the Government of the country have doubtless ere this carefully scanned its contents. If any one is surprised or disappointed in its style or sentiments, we are not. It is just such a document as we expected from James K. Polk. Its style and taste are in unison with our previously formed opinion of the calibre and character of the man. It is just such a paper as one would look for from a man of medium capacity, and with no small portion of vanity, inspired by his unexpected elevation. Its political sentiments are also in exact accordance with what we had reason to look for. It is the production of James K. Polk, beyond all question. Its paternity is undoubted.

We have not room to-day to notice it very particularly. We pass over the minor points, and come at once to the two great leading features of the address.

The first is the *Tariff Question*. This is introduced with a good deal of circumlocution. He refers to his famous letter to Kane, and his wish to foster all the great interests of the Union. He says he has declared his opinion in favor of a "*Tariff for Revenue*," and that in adjusting the details of such a Tariff, he has "sanctioned such *moderate* discrimination" as would afford "reasonable incidental protection," and that he is "opposed to a Tariff for Protection merely."

He then proceeds to tell us that his policy in levying a tariff will be, to make the "raising of revenue the OBJECT, and *Protection* the INCIDENT!" Such are the boasted Tariff sentiments of James K. Polk, of which we heard so much before the election.

We have not time to pursue this branch further to-day, intending to refer to it again. We are not disappointed, but how will those men feel who have guarantied to Pennsylvania Mr. Polk's soundness on the Tariff! We leave them to settle the question. It is now clearly evident to all, that nothing can save the Tariff but the necessities of the country. If we are driven into a war, the Tariff may be preserved. If not its protective character will be destroyed if Mr. Polk has power and influence enough to accomplish it.

The other great feature of Mr. Polk's address is the Annexation of Texas. Here he leaves nothing to conjecture. He congratulates the country on the passage of the iniquitous and unconstitutional Joint Resolutions, and declares his determination to consummate the act at the earliest practicable period. He does more than this, he advocates the doctrine that by extending our territory, our Union is strengthened and preserved, and that extent of territory is to be courted rather than feared. In this connexion he declares his determination to maintain our right to Oregon, and he anticipates the time when our confederated states will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and he might have added, from the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus of Darien, for it is fully deducible from his doctrines.

We may infer from this, that whatever Mr. Polk can do will be done, to extend the "area of freedom,"—i. e. of *slavery*—and that if a war originates with Mexico, she may think herself well off, if she escapes with the loss of California, and probably some other fair Provinces. In a word, the administration is to be an aggressive one. The spirit of conquest, and the thirst for territory is to be encouraged. The law of might is to triumph over right, and our demands for *more room* are to be enforced, peaceably is we can, forcibly if we must.

Such are some of the inferences clearly deducible from Mr. Polk's inaugural. As a whole, it establishes the truth of a position we have often maintained, that Mr. Polk will administer the Government solely on Locofoco-Democratic principles, for *Southern Aggrandizement*. His administration will be purely Locofoco, but all the benefit will accrue to the South. No great measure important to the Northern and Middle States will be originated and passed during his administration—and every one now in existence will be endangered. And in all this we are not disappointed.

Mr. Darsie.—Our Senator is winning golden opinions from his constituents, and the public generally, by his able and persevering attention to their interests. The Harrisburgh Telegraph brings us his speech on the Baltimore Railroad question in full. It is a clear, able and powerful argument in favor of the right of way, and does Mr. Darsie great credit. We would publish it, had not our correspondent already given quite a lengthy synopsis, and were we not exceedingly straitened for room.

The Wheeling Times.—We wish to think well of our friend Wharton, of the Wheeling Times, but if he pens many such paragraphs as one in his paper of Tuesday, we shall find it difficult to exercise complacent feelings towards him. We do not wish to think that he would wilfully pervert the truth, and rather attribute his statements to errors of information and judgment, and a mind warped by a most splenetic prejudice.—He says "travellers lose 24 hours by taking the Brownsville route to Baltimore, and spend about twelve hours on a very *miserable* boat." As to the 24 hours loss, that altogether depends on the will of the passenger. If he wishes to spend 24 hours in Pittsburgh, to make purchases, or view our thriving manufactories, or iron steam vessels, or the antiquities or other curiosities of the place, he can do so. If he wishes to go on immediately, he is despatched with as much speed as at Wheeling. As to twelve hours between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, if brother Wharton will take the trip, he will need an imagination more remarkably magnifying than his own to make out the time. As to the "miserable boats," we wonder if Wharton has ever visited the Louis M'Lean, or the Consul, our daily Brownsville packets. Does he call them *miserable?* Fie, fie, friend Wharton! Don't let your prejudices so warp your judgment and more kindly feelings. We intend to come and see you some of these days, and laugh you into a better humor.

☞Abram Harbaugh, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster in Wilkinsburgh, in this county, in place of Abram Stoner, Esq., resigned.

The Last Night of Congress.

Both houses of Congress adjourned at about half past two o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 4. A great many bills were passed, and became laws. Mr. Tyler sent in a *veto* of the Revenue Cutter Bill, but both Houses passed it by an overwhelming majority. The President signed all the Bills but the Harbor Bill. That he put in his pocket. This is the Bill which appropriated money to improve the Ohio, and other Western rivers. This is a most shameful act.—Not one of the great appropriation bills was sent to the President for his signature until near the hour of midnight, and then followed such a scene of exciting legislation as has rarely if ever before been witnessed.

The President could have signed the Harbor Appropriation Bill if he had chosen to do so, but such was not his will, and the consequence must be great loss of life and great loss of property. A liberal sum was included for removing obstructions from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and for the Arkansas and the Lakes.

The Senate finally acted upon all the bills from the House, and would have passed more had more been received. The House, on the contrary, had not disposed of one half the Senate bills, and this is just the difference between the two bodies.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Senate Chamber was the chief scene of interest. No gentlemen except privileged persons were admitted. Here were Senators and Ex-Senators, Members and Ex-Members, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, Officers of the Army and Navy in uniform.

New Senators were present from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio and Michigan, one from each state, among whom were Webster, John C. Clayton, Reverdy Johnson, Thos. Corwin, &c.

Mr Dallas had the oath of office administered to him by one of the Senators, and in turn administered to the new Senate. These preliminary services over, the Senate adjourned to the Portico to take part in the Inaugural services of the day.

Mr. Polk's address was delivered in an audible and impressive manner. As he appeared before the multitude of his friends, he was received with cheers, and the same tokens of respect followed him as he left. He did not make a part of the procession, but appeared in the Capitol long before his friends arrived there,

The procession left Capitol Hill at one o,clock for the President's House, where Mr. Polk received his friends in his new quarters as President of the United States.

THE POSTAGE BILL.—President Tyler, before the adjournment of Congress, *sine die*, on Monday night, signed the bill providing for a reduction of the rates of postage. It is therefore a law, and will go into operation on the 1st of July next.

Two more new States.—The Senate passed the Bill admitting Florida and Iowa as states, by a vote of 36 to 9. This makes the number of the United States of North America *twenty-eight*—and when Texas is admitted, the number will be *twenty-nine!*

TEXAS ANNEXATION.

Opinions of the Press.

We continue our quotations from the press in regard to the iniquitous Annexation measure.

The Richmond Whig says:

We regard this measure, this great and far-reaching measure, thus originating in the impurest motives of political intrigue and mercenary speculation,—thus hurried through and crammed down the throats of the people,—not only before the people themselves had spoken and approved, but almost avowedly, that they might be *deprived* of the opportunity of speaking, as sinning against the Constitution, national honor, justice and principle, with 'a high hand and an outstretched arm!' Many, we know, every way worthy of respect, differ from us in these sentiments. We can only wonder that they should do so, with the constitution before their eyes, and the unchangeable principles of justice and right in their hearts: It makes us believe that there are times in a country's history, as philosophers allege,—as in the South Sea bubble in England, or that of Law in France,—when madness is endemic among nations. *Why* we should want more territory, when we have forty times more already than we can people—why we should wish to annex another cotton and sugar country, when cotton and sugar, from over-production, are already almost drugs in the markets of the world—why we should above all, desire to go out of our way to make this acquisition, at the expense of violating the laws of nations, the rights of a friendly power, the prostration of our Constitution, the disregard of all the maxims of a wise moderation, at the imminent hazard of foreign war, and above and supreme over all, of domestic *convulsions* and *disunion*—these problems we say, must puzzle every thinking mind.

Yet there is a solution; and the solution is, that mercenary speculators and designing politicians made this an issue before the country to serve their own purposes, and that party management used it to accomplish the objects of power and office it had in view. The people have been shamefully deceived and juggled, and have really had little to do with the matter.

It is the beginning of the "letting out of waters," and we proclaim that no one can foretel where or how it is to terminate. They who have forced it upon the country have a weight of responsibility to bear, which should not be ours for all the treasure Old Ocean hides in his bosom.

But in the conflict of excited passions and sectional interests, which is inevitably to ensue, let us all cling to the Union, convinced that when that goes to pieces, this country is to become, uncontrolled by any public opinion, or the neighborhood of other nations, the most apt illustration of a Hell upon Earth.

The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes:

It is finished; and we are an annexed people! We have taken to ourselves the Commonwealth of cut-throats, the Republic of Rogues; the land of Loafers! We have a broader freedom; it has taken a new and wider area; no "pent-up Utica confines our powers" any longer: our liberty, "cribb'd, cabined and confined" before, has got a little elbow-room at last. We shall now, for at least two years to come, have at worst, in this crowded country of ours, what they call in Theatres "standing-room"—that is for such as it suits not to run away; though, really, this business of running away from the United States will presently, at this rate, become a very serious one; for the Union, and accountability to its laws, follows so fast, that it will be difficult for villains to get away from them.

The land of Washington has, among its founders, placed on high, in the pantheon of its demigods, along side of his image, that of the drunken brute and blackguard, who fled his own State as the abhorred traducer of his own wife's honor; who went forth an expatriated ruffian, to herd with savages--to be, if he could, an Indian. Such proportion, nearly as *he* bears to Washington, in wisdom or virtue to found a state, does Texas bear to any thing which *ought to be* a part of this Union. Let the good old Thirteen veil their heads in shame at such an associate! Let Missisippi, if she ever had a thought of blushing, abandon the idea. She will shine white and pure --*intaminatis fulget honoribus*—beside the new ally, the sweet, the maiden modesty and innocence of Texas! But let me not run over in shame, in bitter and indignant words, there is no time for it. At the late hour when the Senate came to a final decision (after 9) and after some time spent in collecting particular personal facts, I have no more space than is necessary to give a brief account of the main events of the day.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 3, 1845.

We have had our usual quantity of petitions presented in the House to-day, and whether we shall have any thing else is, at the time I commence writing, very doubtful. The bill to reform the Judiciary was the order of the day. If taken up, I will give you the action we take upon it, together with its provisions. Among the petitions to-day, I will only notice the following:

Mr. Bigham presented a petition of Jane Ewalt, Guardian of R. L. Ewalt, and of Peter Keller, Guardian of S. H. Keller, asking for authority to sell real estate in order to open a Road 50 feet in width to Allegheny cemetery; a memorial of the President and Managers of the Allegheny Orphan Asylum asking that provision may be made to pay an appropriation to said Asylum, heretofore paid from the dividends of the state stock, in the Allegheny Bridge, which has been disposed of; a Petition of the citizens of Peebles Township for an extension of the borough of Lawrenceville, so as to include the petitioners; three memorials of the citizens of Allegheny county, praying for an alteration of the License laws; and two in regard to dockets of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Hilands presented a remonstrance signed by 66 citizens of Allegheny and Beaver counties against any alteration in the laws for the collection of Taxes; a petition of the citizens of Pine Township, in Allegheny county, for a change of place for holding Elections in said Township; and a memorial of Wm. Cochran, Esq., to the same effect.

Mr. Riddle presented a petition signed by 50 citizens of Washington, Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, asking for a State Road leading from the Washington Turnpike, near Canonsburgh, Washington county, through the borough of McKeesport and terminating at, or near Stewartsville, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road, in Westmoreland county.

These are all of any interest, at least to your readers.

The House then took up the bill to reform the Judiciary which Mr. Cooper supported in an able speech.

This bill provides as follows: The preamble states that the increase of population and litigation render it impossible for the Supreme Court to give that attention to suits or appeals before them which they should have, and expresses an opinion that a more equal division of labor would be made by conferring upon President Judges of Common Pleas Courts a power of revising, upon appeal, the decisions of the Courts over which they severally preside,—the 1st section empowers them so to do.

Sections 2—8 divide the state into seven appeal districts, as follows: 1st Appeal District to be composed of the 1st and 2d judicial districts. 2d—the 3d, 7th, and 21st judicial districts. 3d—13th, 8th and 11th judicial districts. 4th—9th, 12th, and 19th judicial districts. 5th—20th, 4th, and 18th judicial districts. 6th—14th, 10th and 16th districts. 7th—5th, 17th and 6th judicial districts. These sections also fix the times and places of holding the courts thus erected.

Sections 9th and 10th provide that the judge of the Common Pleas district where the court is in session, shall preside, and the Prothonotary of the county act as Clerk, and Sheriffs and Coroners act in obedience to the orders of said court.

Section 11th.—One judge may adjourn and grant rules and orders; two a quorum for business; when divided in opinion the case shall be adjourned until a third judge is present, unless he was judge of the court below, when if one appeal judge agree with his opinion, the decision shall be affirmed. The Prothonotary in the absence of the judges may adjourn the court from day to day.

Sec. 12th. Appeals may be made from Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Courts to said Court, as are now had to the Supreme Court, and under the same provisions as at present, except in cases in chancery—and a payment of ten dollars to the State.

Sec. 13. All appeals shall be entered on the first day of the next term after they have been taken.

Sec. 14. Upon judgment rendered the records, (with a certificate of the decision,) shall be remitted to the court in which the case originated—and the judges, on request, shall file or record their opinion.

Sec. 15. Appeals may be made from the Courts of Appeals to the Supreme Court, as they are now made from Courts of Common Pleas—on giving security for the payment of $10 to the State, in case judgment is affirmed.

Sec. 16. Appeals from Court of Appeals shall be taken in the courts below, &c.

Sec. 17. On decision in Supreme Court, the record and decision shall be sent to the court in which the suit originated.

Sec. 18. After November 1, 1845, no appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court which is, by this Act, removable to the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 19. The terms shall be one week, but adjourned Courts of Appeals may be held if necessary, and a refusal of judges to carry out the intention of this act shall be good cause of removal.

Sec. 20. Secretary of Commonwealth shall procure necessary seals.

Sec. 21. This section provides an increase of compensation of judges of appeals $200 per annum, except such as now receive over $1,600.

Sec. 22. Supreme Courts, as soon as possible, to be reduced to three.

The bill had just passed Committee at adjournment of the House.

In Senate Mr. Babbit (Judiciary,) reported against the bill, which had passed the House, for the benefit of sureties.

Mr. Crabb read in place a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank.

Mr. Chapman, a bill to erect the 22nd Judicial District, composed of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren.

Mr. Darsie read a bill to incorporate a company to make a road from coal hill to Prior's on the Brownsville road.

The Wiconisco Canal bill then came up on second reading, and fifteen sections were agreed to with no material amendment. An amendment which had been agreed to, on a previous reading, (giving the surplus over six per cent—of net receipts to the commonwealth as some consideration for her investment already made,) was struck out, 21 to 6, and the bill passed finally.

The rest of to-day's session was spent in the consideration of private bills.

We have but little to talk of but Legislative news, if I except perhaps the gossip about Mr. Buchanan's successor, for it is pretty well ascertained that he is to resign—at least the Locofocos here all say so, and surely *they* should know. I do not think there will be a Senator elected this session at any rate, as Jesse Miller, Simon Cameron, and some six or eight others are spoken of—and all want to get it. In case this prevents a choice we must wait till a *more* "harmonious democracy" meets at the capital.

A REMINISCENCE.

We saw, the other day, the original Deed to the city of Pittsburgh for the Poor House lot. It was made by the Executors of the estate of James O'Harra, for the sum of $750 for the ten acres, *to be paid in taxes!* This Deed is dated in 1821, and we are informed that the city was very much urged to take a larger quantity—yes, any quantity of land adjoining at the same price, $75 per acre. The Councils of that day, only 24 years ago, altogether declined to purchase more, even on such easy terms as payment by taxes—*they* never dreamed of what Pittsburgh was growing to be. Now $2,000 per acre can be got at a word, and had the city taken 100 or 500 acres, as they could easily have got, it would now be worth $200,000 or 1,000,000. Such is a fact, only 24 years old, as to the almost incredible advance in the value of Real Estate in the city and neighborhood.

Fire in Ravenna, O.—The Star, of the 5th, gives an account of a fire which broke out in that village which had well nigh wholly destroyed it. It originated in a shoe store on the Main street, and destroyed two or three stores, including the Post Office, a drug store, the shoe store, &c. Loss estimated at $5250, of which $1600 was insured. They have no Engine there. The fire was accidental.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Express

Washington, March 1, 1845.

It is with deep regret that I inform you, that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, is only waiting for President Tyler to sign the Texan Annexation Resolutions, and to make the usual proclamation, which will soon be done, to *demand his passports and make his protest, and to retire and break up all official relations with the Government of the United States.*

Despatches were forwarded by the Mexican Minister yesterday, by Express, to New Orleans, to be sent to the city of Mexico, informing the Government of the passage of the Texan Resolutions.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BARBADOES.

This dreadful event, which we noticed on Tuesday, was one of the most disastrous fires of modern times. The fire took place in Bridgetown, on 3d of February. The Barbadoes Globe and Official Gazette of the 6th is filled with the details.

That paper says:

"A fourth of the stone built portion of our City is in ruins! ! Hundreds of the inhabitants are without homes, clothes, or furniture; and thousands upon thousands of pounds sterling worth of property has been destroyed in various ways, or totally consumed by the devouring element ! !!"

The *Globe* then gives a list of about TWO HUNDRED HOUSES burned, and a statement of the losses incurred by the fire amounting in the aggregate to about TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

The *Globe*, of the same afternoon, adds:

All business in the city is still quite suspended, the stores closed, and every one's thoughts engrossed by the late overwhelming calamity. The master and passengers of the *Maid of Erin*, which arrived here next morning from Grenada, describe the appearance of the conflagration as seen by them fifty miles at sea, to have exhibited a spectacle of fearful sublimity; but to us on shore it was one of unmitigated horror and awe, as we could only view it in detail, and amid the distractions of wailing and lamentation—the cracking and roaring of the flames—the falling in of the roofs—the cries of the working parties to each other—the occasional deafening explosions of gunpowder, as the houses were blown down by the artillery—and worst, and most revolting of all, the hellish shoutings and hurraings of the dregs of the populace rejoicing at the progress of the work of destruction and desolation."

The *Globe* then gives the following remarks in regard to the conduct of the colored population on the occasion.

"We would willingly stop here did not stern truth compel us to notice in the strongest terms of indignant censure, the almost general disgraceful conduct of the lower classes of the assembled black male population; their manifestations of delight were hideous and demoniac, they would render no useful assistance, in bringing water to the engines or aiding in their working, but it was high sport to them to break into every house as the flames caught it, dash out shutters and windows which they could, if necessary, have easily opened, and thence fling into the streets every heavy article of furniture, even to tables and pianos—utterly reckless whether they fell or not on the heads of those who were passing under on their lawful and benevolent pursuits; and after this public and wanton destruction of property, they descended—staggering under the weight of valuable property which the authorities were generally too busily engaged to detain; and thus immense loss has been superadded to the already sufficiently heavy sorrow of the homeless and the outcast."

The Governor had at once convened the House of Assembly for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject, and of affording relief to the sufferers.

Not one so base.—There appeared, not long ago, in one of the papers published at Washington the following paragraph:

"The President elect was received at Washington by a committee of reception, consisting of one from each State, all of whom were in favor of the annexation of Texas. Every State was represented except Vermont, and not one could be found from that State who favored annexation."

Whereupon, a lady of Lowell threw of the following spirited lines:—

"Glory to old Vermont! she stands
Where freedom's star hath never set,
Though dim its light in other lands,
It shineth on her mountains yet.
Right faithfully and nobly still,
Her free-born sons their birth-right keep,
And from each towering rock and hill,
Her stern alarum soundeth deep.

"She will not write her unstained name
Upon the scroll which adds one more
To those strong links in slavery's chain,
Too galling in its power before;
And when was heard a rallying call
For Slavery's help—Ho! who will come?
From out her Northern citadel,
A mighty voice made answer—*none!*

"Then honored be her name for aye,
The good and true Green Mountain State!
Hers be the fame which cannot die
Of being truly, nobly great!
God keep her ever thus—a land
Where freedom hath her strongest towers,
Where brave, free men may proudly stand,
And say—This mountain home is ours!"

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 8, 1845.

☞The Baltimore Railroad.—Our Harrisburgh correspondent gives a synopsis of the new Bill granting the right of way through this State to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, introduced by Mr. Gibbons. We fear the Bill is of such a character as to prevent its reception by the Company, but we forbear comments until we have further information.

The Marine Hospital.—The American has a letter from Washington which states that an appropriation of $25,000 for erecting a Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, was, at the last hour, hung on to the Naval Appropriation Bill, and in that way passed. This is good news.

THE LOSS OF THE HARBOR BILL.

The last crowning act of treachery of the recreant Tyler, before retiring to private life, was his pocketing the Harbor Bill. This bill made appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the continuation of the Cumberland road, and for various Harbors and works of general benefit, extending over the Union. It appropriated about $2,000,000. It comprehended more really useful legislation than all the other acts of the session put together. It would have scattered some little of the National treasure among the people, and been productive of lasting and real benefit, which would accrue to all. It was emphatically, the *people's bill.* The other portion of our annual expenditure of $24,000,000, is distributed to the Army and Navy, to foreign Ambassadors, and to the horde of office holders in the employ of the general government. This bill had passed the House under the most strenuous opposition of the Southern Locofocos, who can never vote for anything that does not benefit their section alone, and had been taken up in the Senate, and in order to save it, passed without amendment, and returned to the House and presented to the President, and by him *retained*, being neither approved nor returned to the House in which it had originated, and thus *was lost!* This conduct of Tyler deserves, and will receive the deep and fervent maledictions of an insulted and betrayed people.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY!

There is one green spot in the desert presented by the closing acts of the late Congress,—*a signal triumph over the veto power*—the first, we learn from the National Intelligencer, *ever achieved in the history of the Federal Government!* We are glad that Tyler was the first President over whom this decisive victory was obtained. The history of the case is thus. A bill had passed both Houses, and been sent to the President, to forbid the construction of revenue cutters, at the Executive pleasure, without the previous authority of Congress. This bill was returned by the President to the Senate, in which body it originated, with his objections to it; and the question being taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections, the vote was, yeas 40 nays *one.* On reaching the House of Representatives it was again passed by that body, yeas 126, nays 31. So passing both bodies by more than a two-thirds vote, it has become a law, in defiance of the Veto!

The Liberty Party and Texas.

James G. Birney, the "big gun," and R. C. Fleeson, the "little gun," or rather "*pop-gun*," of the Liberty party, have both declared that they preferred the Annexation of Texas to the disorganization of the Liberty party! Well! Texas *is* annexed. The *lesser evil* which they preferred is accomplished, but if we are not mistaken in the signs of the times, the one in their estimation *greater*—though it would indeed rather be a *blessing*—will follow. They are now in a position to be neither loved nor feared. While their quondam allies, the dough-faced Democrats of the North, and the slaveocracy of the South, hold them in sovereign contempt notwithstanding their valuable services, the Whig party can only feel towards them bitter loathing and disgust.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY!

Texas is annexed! The foul treason to the constitution has been accomplished. A hundred guns from Capitol Hill have announced the degradation of the Constitution! But what shall we do? What say you, fellow Whigs? What? Shall we fold our arms, and gently submit to see our rights trodden in the dust, and not lift a finger to save them? So did not the Whigs of '76. Rather let us get together, and in high and solemn conclave, in the name of our outraged rights,—in the name of our degraded constitution—here in our native land—in the sight of high Heaven enter our *solemn protest* against the foul iniquity! Having done this, let us raise the banner of *Repeal!* Repeal!! REPEAL!!! If Texas can be annexed by a joint resolution of the Houses of Congress, in violation of the constitution, it can be UN-*annexed* by a Joint Resolution, and the integrity of our Constitution restored!—What! will we forever yield to the encroachments of the slave-power, or will we say it is enough? The Constitution shall hereafter be preserved inviolate.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March, 4, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The cannon on Capitol Hill announce the inauguration of James K. Polk as President of the American Confederacy, and hail with the emblems of war the annexation of Texas! All will join in a fervent prayer that *this* will be the only use of such instruments, relative to so glaring a violation of the compact between the States of our Union. But the deed is done—maugre the decided voice of the people, the solemn instructions of sovereign states, and the conscientious scruples of some whipped-in Senators of the Locofoco party. Although not binding upon any of the citizens of the country, as a peace-loving people we bow to the decision, trusting to that Providence which has guided us through times of danger and scenes of peril, yet to protect the people of a Republic whose rulers have betrayed them into a crime resulting from a reckless ambition.

In Senate, bills were reported from the Committee on Corporations for incorporating the York Savings Institution, and the Pittsburgh and Brownsville Turnpike Road Company.

On motion of Mr. Sullivan, the Senate took up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill, when Mr. Gibbons offered an amendment, or rather a new bill, in substance as follows:

The first section grants the assent of Pennsylvania to the continuance of the road to Pittsburgh.

Sec. 2. Said road shall follow the valley of the Youghiogheny to a point at or near the mouth, thence between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, to Pittsburgh—under the same provisions as the Act of the State of Maryland incorporating said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Sec. 3 reserves the right to authorize any other Company to tap it in this State or in Morgan or Berkely counties, Virginia.

Sec. 4 provides that the tolls between Pittsburgh and Cumberland shall not be less than the average of tolls per mile now or hereafter charged on the Columbia and Philadelphia and Allegheny Portage Rail Road, and no property passing from Pittsburgh to Baltimore shall be charged less between Cumberland and Baltimore, than other property on that section of the road,—and the tolls shall not be greater per mile, west of any intersections on property passing from or to such road intersecting, than upon other property not passing over such other road.

Sec. 5 prohibits any distinction between cars from Pennsylvania Road, and others.

Sec. 6 prohibits a difference in tolls or charges on persons or property passing on the Pennsylvania Section and on the Maryland Section of the road—nor shall any priority of transportation be given, other than the order of time of their arrival.

Sec. 7. The Company may sue and be sued, and the mode of reviving process, &c., is prescribed.

Sec. 9 punishes injuries to the works of the company.

Sec. 10 prohibits the Company from making any lateral road through Pennsylvania, without the consent of the Legislature.

Sec. 11 repeals all former acts upon this subject.

Sec. 12. This act to be accepted on or before Jan. 1st 1846, and Sec. 13 the road to be finished in ten years from the date of the act, or the act to be considered annulled.

After reading the amendment it was ordered to be printed, and the bill postponed until to-morrow, when it will be taken up. The bill will, if it pass at all, take some such shape as Mr. Gibbons' amendment. Whether the Company will accept it I cannot tell. Some of the provisions may be considered onerous by that corporation, but I trust if passed the Company will proceed to make their road in accordance with it, and thus settle a question which has been the subject of discussion and legislation for so long a time.

Mr. Babbit read in place a bill regulating the time for holding courts in the counties of Crawford and Erie.

Some days ago the Blair County bill was lost in the Senate by a tie vote; a reconsideration was obtained some days afterward, and, the bill coming up again to-day, it was lost—15 to 15! After being lost once in the House, reconsidered, passed,—lost and reconsidered in the Senate, to be lost by a tie vote is rather hard upon those who have spent half a winter in Harrisburgh boring for it.

The resolutions requesting our Congressmen to urge the propriety of improving the Allegheny river passed.

In the House the whole day, afternoon session and all, was spent in discussing private bills—no, not in *discussing*, for the Locomotive system was in operation all day, and bills passed without reading frequently—certainly without "consideration."

Illinois.—The Canal Bill has passed the House, and has been referred in the Senate. If it passes in its present shape it will complete the contract with the bond-holders, and secure the completion of the Canal. This is a great improvement. By it the steamboat which leaves Pittsburgh can enter Lake Michigan at Chicago.

ABSTRACT

Of the principal provisions of the "Act to incorporate the State bank of Ohio and other Banking Companies." Passed Feb. 24, 1845.

Not less than five persons can associate for Banking. Six millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be the aggregate Banking capital of the State, exclusive of the Banks authorized to resume and continue Banking business.

State divided into 12 Banking Districts.

Summit, Medina, Lorain and Cuyahoga counties compose the 12th District, may have *eleven* Banks and $700,000 capital.

Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga and Portage counties, being the 11th District, may have *five* Banks and $300,000 capital.

Cuyahoga county may have six Banks and Summit three.

John W. Allen, Joseph Olds, Daniel Kilgore, Alexander Grimes and Gustavus Swan, Bank Commissioners, to be paid two dollars per day while employed, and two dollars for every fifty miles travel.

A "Branch of the State Bank of Ohio" must have not less than $100,000 capital, and not over $500,000—a Free or Independent Bank not less than $50,000 capital, and not over $500,000; but stocks deposited with the Treasurer of the State to obtain notes for circulation, *to be no part of the capital stock.*

At least 30 per cent. of the capital stock must be paid in gold and silver, or their equivalent, before commencing business; and 10 per cent. every 90 days thereafter, until the whole capital stock is paid in, unless the Board of Control or Governor allows farther time after 60 per cent has been paid in.

A Free Bank, by paying in $30,000 and depositing $70,000 in stocks with the Treasurer, will not be required to pay in any more capital.

If the stockholders fail to pay any instalment, their stocks to be sold at public auction.

In Relation to the State Bank of Ohio.

When not less than seven Branches are formed, each Branch Bank appoints one person to be a member of the "Board of Control" of the State Bank of Ohio.

The Board of Control to choose a President and Secretary—to have an office at Columbus—to furnish notes or bills to the Branches—regulate the payment of balances between the Branches—to visit by themselves or agents any or all the Branches, to learn their condition, &c.—require them to reduce their circulation and other liabilities at pleasure—and require the officers of any Bank to report under oath, as often and in such form and manner as directed.

The President and Secretary of the Board of Control to be paid such salaries as the said Board shall vote; also pay the Executive Committee as much as said Board deem proper, and the several Branch Banks to pay the same.

The President of the Board to sign all bills, and the same to be countersigned by the Cashier of the Branch Bank issuing them.

A Bank with $100,000 capital to be furnished $180,000 of bills for circulation—$200,000 capital to have $320,000 of bills—$300,000 capital to have $437,500 of bills—$400,000 capital to have $535,000 of bills—and $500,000 to have $650,000 of bills.

Each bank on receiving its bills or notes, is to deposit 10 per cent on the amount received, in money or stocks, with the Board of Control, to make a "Safety Fund," and this Safety Fund to be invested, by the Board, in stocks, or bonds and mortgages.

The stockholders of any Branch Bank shall not be liable to said Bank to an amount exceeding *one third* of its capital stock paid in; and the Directors not exceeding *one-fourth* of the stock owned by them and paid in; but the Directors may become drawers or endorsers of bills of exchange payable out of the State, so as to increase their liability to *one-third*, and the stockholders in like manner to an amount not exceeding *one-half.*

If a Branch Bank fails, a receiver is to be appointed, and the Board of Control to call upon the other Banks to furnish funds to redeem the notes of the failing Bank at once.

The Board of Control to furnish all notes for circulation, and to be paid therefor by the several Branches of the State Bank.

In Relation to Free Banking.

Before any Company can commence Banking business, it must deposit with and transfer to the Treasurer of State, the stocks of this State, or of the U. States, to an amount equal to the amount of capital stock paid in at the time; and must deposit and transfer such additional stock from time to time thereafter, as shall be equal to the instalments of capital paid in, and if not deposited within 20 days after any instalment is paid in, the franchises and powers of said Company cease, except to *close up.*

The Treasurer to provide the bills for circulation at the cost of the Banks.

The Treasurer to deliver to any Bank entitled thereto, bills for circulation, to any amount, not exceeding the *value* of the stocks deposited with him; but in no case shall the amount of bills exceed three times the capital stock paid in and undiminished—the *value* of the stock to be ascertained by the average price at the New York Exchange for four weeks previous to the transfer.

Each Bank to draw the interest on the stocks deposited, unless they depreciate in value; then the Treasurer has the interest.

If any Bank fails, the Treasurer to sell the stocks at public sale, or may sell them at private sale, by advice of Auditor and Secretary of State, and with proceeds redeem notes of the failing Bank.

No dividend to be made if capital stock becomes diminished, until made good.

Stockholders to be liable to the bank, not exceeding *three-fifths* of the capital stock paid in; and the directors not exceeding the amount determined by the stockholders in the by-laws.

The Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of the State, are to appoint some person, not a stockholder, and residing in the vicinity of each Bank to visit it and examine its condition once a year, and this agent to report to the Auditor.

Any bank may diminish its circulation, by delivering to the Treasurer its notes—not less than $5,000—and receive a re-transfer of same amount of stocks, but the capital stock, in no case, can be reduced below $50,000.

General Provisions.

The capital stock of each Banking Company, shall be divided into sums of $100 each—and no transfer of stock can be made while the stockholder is indebted to the bank in any manner, so long as the debt is due and unpaid, nor can he receive any dividend while so indebted.

No Bank shall take as security, a lien on its capital stock for any loan.

There must be not less than 5 and not more than 9 directors of each Bank, who must be citizens of the U. S., and residents of the State; and the directors must own at least *one-tenth* of the capital stock.

Each Banking Company has a corporate existence under the bill till 1866, and thereafter long enough to close up its affairs.

Each Bank may issue 10 per cent of its circulation in *one* dollar notes—5 per cent. in *two*—10 per cent in *three*—20 per cent. in notes under *five*, and 50 per cent. in notes of all other denominations under *ten*—no notes higher than 100 dollars to be issued.

No Bank to issue any evidence of debt, for circulation as money, other than the notes furnished by the Treasurer and Board of control.

Each Free Bank to receive the notes of all other Free Banks in payment of debts, and each Branch Bank the notes of all other branches in like case.

Each Banking Company to have at least 30 per cent. of its circulation, at all times on hand, in gold or silver or its equivalent, one half of which must be in gold and silver—deposits in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, subject to sight drafts, to be equivalent to gold and silver.

No Branch Bank shall be indebted, or in any way liable for, an amount exceeding *two-thirds* of its capital stock; and no Free Bank exceeding its whole capital stock, except for their circulation, deposites, collecting, &c.

No bank shall pledge any of its notes, to procure money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to procure stocks to deposit with the Treasurer or Board of Control.

Each Bank to report its condition quarterly, and semi-annually set off to the State six per cent. of its *profits* in lieu of all taxes—and to take 6 per cent. on notes &c. discounted.

No person or *firm* shall be liable to any Bank, inclusive of liabilities as acceptor of bills payable out of the State exceeding *one-half*—exclusive of liabilities as acceptor *one-fifth*, and exclusive of liabilities on such bills of exchange *one-tenth* part of the amount of the notes said Bank is authorized to issue.

No Bank to pay out the notes of any other Bank in or out of the State that are not *at par*, and no notes of Banks out of the State of less denomination than five dollars.

Embezzlement or misapplication of funds punished by confinement in Penitentiary from 5 to 10 years.

Bank of Geauga, Western Reserve, Columbus Bank, Lafayette Bank and the Ohio Life and Trust Company are authorized to re-commence the business of banking under this act.

The Bank of Wooster, Bank of Massilon, Bank of Norwalk, Bank of Circleville, Clinton Bank, Bank of Xenia and Bank of Sandusky, may within one year become incorporated under this act, by electing so to do, and conforming to it.

☞We have private intelligence from Ravenna, Ohio, that Canal Boats will leave on Monday and come as far down toward the Ohio as they can. When the Beaver Division will be open we have not learned, but it cannot be more than a few days—perhaps by Monday.

Cough Balsam.

MESSRS. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co:—GENTLEMEN: About a year since I used a bottle of your Cough Balsam in my family, and was so highly pleased with it that I have since kept it in the house as a standard remedy for coughs and colds. This winter I have recommended it to a number of my neighbors who have all used it with decided benefit. I would recommend it with confidence as an excellent remedy for coughs.
EPHRAIM ESTEP.
Lawrenceville, Feb. 20, 1845-feb 26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that letters of Administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John Estep, late of Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny county, deceased. Those persons having claims or demands against said decedent will please make known to me the same, properly authenticated, without delay. And all persons indebted to the said estate, will please call and settle the same immediately.
JOHN CONNER, Administrator,
feb 16-w6* Upper St. Clair Township.

83 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

B. E. CONSTABLE respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of—
Splendid French Broche Shawls, Mode Green, Blue and Black grounds, all wool, just imported.
Rich Turkerri Shawls, newest style of pattern.
New style Cassimere Shawls, at $9, worth $14.
Blue plaid Cloth Cloakings.
High colored Gala Plaids.
5 cases prints, new style, at 6¼, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents.
Received to-day. [nov 7-wtf

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.
Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, FOR THE YEAR 1844.

DR. ROBERT GLASS, Esq., late Treasurer, deceased. CR.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1843,		$763 30½
Receipts from Collectors, viz:		
FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.		
Charles Craig, for 1843,		850 00
SECOND WARD.		
John McKee, 1843,		700 00
THIRD WARD.		
Thomas Fairman, 1843,		800 00
FOURTH WARD.		
John Vandivender, 1843,		600 00
FIFTH WARD.		
James Dalzell, 1843,		472 00
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.		
William A. Irvin, 1843,		300 00
THIRD WARD.		
William Benson, 1843,		130 00
PITT TOWNSHIP.		
Asa Bougher, 1840,	$18 00	
John Beatty, 1843,	430 00	448 00
PEEBLES TOWNSHIP.		
James Mitchell, 1843,		100 00
WILKINS TOWNSHIP.		
James Kelly, 1843,		525 00
PLUM TOWNSHIP.		
Robert Carothers, 1843,		115 00
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.		
Henry Westbay, 1842,		100 00
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.		
John Payne, 1842,	121 00	
John Simmons, 1843,	200 00	321 00
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
Amos Holland, 1843,		228 95
LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
Henry Ingraham, 1843,		25 00
ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.		
Alex. Speer, 1843,		183 00
FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.		
James Vincent, 1840,	10 00	
Thos. McClean, 1843 in full	770 47	780 47
MOON TOWNSHIP.		
Wm. McKindlay, 1843,		70 00
OHIO TOWNSHIP.		
Thos. Pinkerton, 1843,		219 00
RESERVE TOWNSHIP.		
Abra'm S. Ledoo, 1843,		500 00
PINE TOWNSHIP.		
John Willoby, 1843,		51 00
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
James Fleming, 1843,		143 00
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
Daniel Howe, 1843,		100 00
LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH.		
Wm. D. Moore, 1843,		36 00
SHARPSBURG BOROUGH.		
Philip Miller, 1843,		17 00
REDEMPTION MONEY—on Unseated Lands,		17 97
ELIJAH TROVILLO, Esq., Sheriff—balance on last settlement,		8 12½
		$8,606 82
* Balance,		108 77

*Paid into Treasury during session of Auditors.

EXPENDITURES.

Amounts paid, viz:

Assessors, their pay,		$172 25
Alderman's fees,		29 35
BRIDGES.		
Amount paid J. Middleswarth for repairs to Miller's Run Bridge,	$8 00	
Amount paid J. Hilands & Co. in full, for Pine Creek br'ge,	79 83	87 83
COMMISSIONERS OF COUNTY.		
Am't paid John Johnston, Esq.	35 00	
" John Forsyth, "	75 00	
" J. Cunningham, "	40 00	150 00
CORONER'S FEES.		
Amount paid David Hartz, Esq.,		10 30
CONSTABLE'S FEES,		26 43½
COUNSEL TO COMMISSIONERS.		
E. B. Todd, Esq.,		75 00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES,		9 37½
COURTS.		
DISTRICT COURT.		
Amount paid G. Kyler, crier,	27 50	
" " Tipstaves,	89 00	
" " Jurors,	853 75	970 25
QUARTER SESSIONS and Common Pleas.		
Amount paid Crier,	23 75	
" Tipstaves,	115 00	
" Jurors,	848 37½	
" do. board,	3 25	
" Com'th witn'ses,	29 94½	1020 32
" Discount on Currency,		29 16
" Election expenses,		109 06
" Furniture for C'rt house,		2 50
" Fuel & light for Court House and Jail,		178 30
" Furnaceman at Jail,		5 00
" Interest on Loans,		1534 94
" Jail fees and Prisoners' allowance,		113 06
" Alex. Black, Jail Physician, balance 1843,		25 00
" Public Printing,		2 25
" Premium on Fox scalps,		2 62½
ROADS.		
Am't paid road viewers and viewers of road damages,		13 00
ROAD DAMAGES.		
Am't paid Wm. Forgy, Robinson tp.,		120 00
Repairs to Court House and Jail,		3 92
Stationery for Commissioners' office,		4 00
SUPERINTENDENT of Public Buildings.		
Am't paid R. C. Thompson on acc't,		30 00
Taxes and costs refunded,		1 22
Treasurer's salary,		106 03
Am't paid John C. Davitt, Esq, Treasurer, per J. P. Glass,		3000 00
Do. do. do., per Joseph Lytle,		631 88
Do. do. do., per J. Cunningham,		35 00
Balance,		108 77
		$8,606 82

DR. JOHN C. DAVITT, Esq., TREASURER. CR.

RECEIPTS.

To cash received of sundry individuals on account of Robert Glass, Esq., late Treasurer deceased,		$3,734 88
Receipts from Collectors, viz:		
FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.		
Chas. Craig, 1843 in full	$177 32	
" " 1844	3,490 00	3,667 32
SECOND WARD.		
John M'Kee, 1843 in full	202 78	
* " " 1844	1,881 73	2,084 51
THIRD WARD.		
Thos. Fairman, 1843 in full	57 19	
" " 1844	2,800 00	2,857 19
FOURTH WARD.		
J. Vandivender, 1843 in full		2,316 97
FIFTH WARD.		
*Jas. Dalzell, 1843	549 29	
Alex. Glass, 1844	808 00	1,357 29
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.		
Wm. A. Irvin, 1843	300 00	
David Smith, 1844	300 00	600 00
SECOND WARD.		
W. M'Hendry, 1842 in full	314 62	
Joseph Irwin, 1843	270 00	584 62
THIRD WARD.		
Wm. Benson, 1843 in full		511 06
FOURTH WARD.		
N. Campbell, 1842 in full	1147 41	
W. Davidson, 1843 "	1776 10	
" " 1844 "	920 81	3,844 32
PITT TOWNSHIP.		
John Gilmore, 1842 in full	1970 49	
John Beatty, 1843 "	89 56	
John Rea, 1844 on ac.	1992 00	4,052 05
PEEBLES TOWNSHIP.		
Jas. Mitchell, 1843	375 00	
John. M. Davis, 1844	1111 58	1,486 58
WILKINS TOWNSHIP		
Jas. Kelly, 1842 in full	270 06	
Benj. Kelly, 1843 on ac't	100 00	370 06
PLUM TOWNSHIP.		
R. Carothers, 1843 in full	326 56	
Uz'h. Stewart 1844 on ac't	681 00	1,007 56
VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.		
*Z. Patterson, 1843	81 45	
Jno J. Muse, 1844	225 00	306 45
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.		
H. Westbay, 1842 in full	558 00	
Robt. Lytle, 1843 on ac't	479 00	1,037 00
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.		
J. M'Roberts, 1841 in full	19 89	
John Payne, 1842 "	230 01	
Jno. Simmons, 1843 "	372 97	
Jno. Shepler, 1844 on ac't	201 00	823 87
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.		
J. Livingston, 1840 on ac't	194 64	
J. M'K. Snodgrass, 1841 "	311 00	
W. M'Roberts, 1843 in full	211 67	
N. Freeman, 1844 on ac't	186 00	903 31
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
J. Adams, 1841 on act	171 00	
*A. Holland, 1843 "	328 00	
S. Conner, 1844 "	100 00	599 00
LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.		
R. Snodgrass, 1840 "	90 00	
D. Buchanan, 1841 in full	223 48	
H. Ingraham, 1843 "	28 32	
Wm. Perkins, 1844 on act	808 00	1,149 80
ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.		
Jona. Phillips, 1841 on act	265 00	
*S. McCurdy, 1842 "	46 52½	
*Alex. Speer, 1843 "	147 40	
A. Liggett, 1844 "	399 00	857 92½
FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.		
Jas. Vincent, 1840 in full	37 00	
Robt. Potter, 1844 "	1,213 01	1,250 01
FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.		
Isaac Miller, 1840 in full	128 36	
*J. Glendening, 1844 on ac't	539 00	667 36
MOON TOWNSHIP.		
W. M'Kindlay, 1842 on ac.	210 60	
J. M'Fadden, 1843 "	60 00	
James Aten, 1844 "	16 00	286 60
OHIO TOWNSHIP.		
T. Pinkerton, 1843 in full	56 64	
*J. M. Crawford, 1844 on ac.	491 00	547 64
ROSS TOWNSHIP.		
*E. Cooper, 1841 on ac't	203 00	
J. M'Elhenny, 1842 in full	372 32	
Jno. Miller 1843 "	393 54	
Wm. Nelson, 1844 "	685 94	1,654 35
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
*D. Aiken, 1844 on ac't		264 00
RESERVE TOWNSHIP		
James Woods, 1841	90,00	
James M'Intyre, 1842 in full	384,15	
Ab'm S. Ledoo, 1843 " "	171,71	
" " 1844 on ac.	177,00	822 86
PINE TOWNSHIP.		
John Willowby, 1843 in full	57,94	
John M'Kinney, 1844 on ac.	438,41	496 35
DEER TOWNSHIP.		
James Leslie, 1836 in full,		31 00
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
John Dickey, 1842 in full	91,98	
James Fleming, 1843 " "	66,10	
Wm. S. Gray, 1844 on ac.	196,00	354 08
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.		
*Jos. B. Miller, 1839 on ac.	115,00	
Dan'l Howe 1843 in full,	207,76	
Jos. Crawford, 1844 on ac.	270,00	592 76
INDIANA TOWNSHIP.		
P. A. Feeham, 1839 in full,	105,68	
C. R. M'Elheny, 1844 "	746,83	852 51
BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH.		
John M'Kee, 1841 in full	127,08	
Samuel Hare, 1842 on ac.	465,00	
James Barr, 1843 in full	607,36	
Jas. M'Roberts, 1844 on ac.	695,00	1894 44
LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH.		
Wm. D. Moore, 1843 in full	21,76	
" " 1844 on ac.	246,00	267 76
SHARPSBURGH BOROUGH.		
Wm. Lapsley, 1844		81 00
BONDS.		
Wm. Wilkins Esq., on ac.		383 78
R. S. Cassat Esq., " "		600 00
COUNTY SCRIP, (new issue,)		22,500 00
BERKS COUNTY STATE SCRIP—received by Collectors, from which they were exonerated by Commissioners,	$13,00	
Less am't paid dis. on same,	6,50	6 50
COSTS—In the case of Com'th *vs* Athony Boiley,	10,00	
" H. Davidson,	5,00	
" Jas. Mahoney on note,	6,00	
" John Martin,	5,00	26 00
FINES—In the case of Com'th *vs* Caspar Waltour,		20 00
INTEREST—Rec'd of R. S. Cassat on bond		192 00
LOANS—From individuals,		625 00
REDEMPTION MONEY on unseated property,		275 54
TAXES on unseated lands		985 02¼
" Received by Collectors of 1843, returned as lost,		45
Amount rec'd of Wm. Lecky Esq., (former Sheriff) in full of his acc't		710 71
Amount rec'd of C. Darragh Esq., on acc't of fine and costs rec'd by him from Neal M'Ilwaine et al		95 00
Amount rec'd of Harmar Denny, Esq., for old iron pipe		14 00
Amount rec'd of Wm. Croghan, Esq., for old iron pipe		48 00
Amount rec'd of James Taylor for Curb Stone		4 12½
Amount rec'd of James M'Kenna for old summer house		7 00
Amount rec'd of John Johnston Esq., refunded		29 42
Amount rec'd of John Forsyth Esq., refunded		13 10
Amount rec'd of James Cunningham Esq., refunded		51 00
RENT		
Amount rec'd of United States for for one year's rent of Court and Jury rooms, to 1st April last,		17,00 00
Amount rec'd of Wm. M'Clure Esq., for office in basement to 1st Oct. 1843		25 00
		$72,526 13¼

EXPENDITURES.

By Amount paid, viz:		
Assessors their pay,		$2,863 58½
AUDITORS of County.		
Jacob Tomer, Esq.	$79 50	
John Magill,	79 50	
Robert Donaldson,	78 00	237 00
ALDERMAN and *JUSTICES'* fees.		
Alex. Hay, Esq., Mayor City of Pittsburgh,	$1070 70	
Hezekiah Nixon, Esq., Mayor of Allegheny,	119 22	
Alderman's fees,	241 96	
Justices' fees,	45 76½	1,477 64½
BRIDGES.		
Am't paid Valentine Short, balance in full of repairs to Franklin road bridge,	25 00	
Am't paid James Dickey for plans and specifications of bridges,	15 00	
Am't paid Robert McConnell & Co. on account of building bridges over "Watson's," "Fallen timber," and "Street's" run,	800 00	
John T. Richards, superintendant of workmanship of said bridges,	20 00	860 00
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		
Prothonotary's Office,	$345 11	
Recorder's "	58 25	
Register's "	26 00	
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	60 15	
Blank duplicates and Stationery for Commissioner's Office,	252 57½	742 08½
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.		
John Morrison, Esq., balance in full,	19 00	
John Johnston, Esq. " "	323 92	
John Forsyth, "	456 60	
James Cunningham, Esq.	470 00	
William Magill, "	60 00	1,329 52
CLERK TO COMMISSIONERS.		
James Gormly,		515 00
Sundry persons for writing out lists of taxables and duplicates,		18 00
COMMISSIONERS appointed to lay out a new Township, to be composed of parts of Upper St. Clair and Jefferson.		
Am't paid John Neel,	17 50	
" " John Brawdy,	17 50	
" " Stephen Woods,	17 50	
" " " " as surveyor,	27 00	
" " Jacob Boyer, as chain bearer,	6 00	85 50
" " Constable's fees,		117 86
" " Contingent expenses,		99 13¼
COSTS.		
Am't paid costs on suits against persons returned as dealers in merchandise,	$30 97½	
Am't paid R. Woods, Esq., retaining fee in the case of Western Penitentiary *vs.* Allegheny county,	10 00	40 97½
CORONER'S FEES.		
Am't paid David Hartz, Esq. et al.		373 11
COURTS.		
Supreme Court, expenses of, viz:		
Am't paid Crier and Tipstaves,		133 25
DISTRICT COURT.		
Am't paid George Kyler, Crier,	$198 75	
" " W. Hamilton,	7 50	
" " Tipstaves,	488 00	
" " Jurors,	4,204 75	
" " " board,	6 50	4,905 50
QUARTER SESSIONS and Pleas.		
Am't paid And'w Getty, Crier,	$212 50	
" " Tipstaves,	628 12½	
" " Jurors,	4,205 25	
" " " board,	119 62½	
" " Commonw'th witnesses,	905 80½	
" " Dep. Attorney Gen'ls fees,	289 40	
" " Clerk of Sessions,	462 32½	6,823 03½
DISCOUNT.		
Am't paid on Currency,		292 53½
ELECTIONS.		
Expenses of,		1,468 20
COUNTY SCRIP.		
Expenses of issuing,		388 89
FURNITURE for Court House and Jail, viz:		
Am't paid M'Clintock & Co., Carpet for S. Court,	135 38	
Am't paid R. Fairman, desk for Q. S. & D. C.	37 50	
Am't paid R. Fairman, deposit box for Treasurer,	2 25	
Am't paid A. Miller, book case,	18 00	
Am't paid A. Miller, bedsteads for Jail,	42 00	
Am't paid E. Edmundson, Upholstery,	7 87½	
Am't paid S. Morrow, tin ware,	10 51	
Am't paid R. C. Thompson, cloak pins, &c.,	1 75	
Am't paid Lynd & Bickley, clock for Commissioners,	8 00	263 26½
FUEL AND LIGHT.		
For Court House and Jail,		488 39
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
Am't paid for pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice,		125 72
HORSE STEALING.		
Am't paid for apprehending horse thieves, as per Act of Assembly,		66 20
INTEREST ON LOANS.		
Am't paid interest on permanent loans,	$2,880 00	
Am't paid interest on temporary loans,	616 79	3,496 79
Am't of interest paid by John McElhenny as Collector, refunded,		6 25
JAIL FEES and Prisoner's allowance.		
Amount paid E. Trovillo; Sh'ff from Nov. 16th to Dec. 31st 1843	$193,75	
" 1st quarter ending 31st March last	507,27	
" 2d do do 30th June	665,68	
" 3d do do 30th Sept.	659,12½	
" 4th do do 31st Dec.	715,45	2,741 27½
" Clothing, bedding, &c. for prisoners,		284 00½
" Medicines for prisoners,		17 58
" Furnace man at Jail		335 00
PHYSICIAN AT JAIL.		
Amount paid Alex'r Black, M. D. his salary for 1844,		100 00
MILITIA EXPENSES.		
Amt. paid N. Patterson for making out Collectors books of militia fines,		25 00
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING,		545 00
POSTAGE,		2 73
PREMIUM on Fox Scalps,		87 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Amount paid John Chislett as Architect, in full	$190,00	
" paid costs in the case of Jack & M'Known, *vs* Allegheny Co.,	9,29	
" paid James M'Kown for plastering, in full,	1646,58	
" paid Jas. Cochran for iron railing in front of Court House,	420,11	
" paid John Wall, painting dome, &c.,	100,00	2,365 98
ROAD VIEWING.		
Amount paid road viewers and viewers of road damages,		427 34½
ROAD DAMAGES.		
Amt. paid D. Winters, Ohio Township,	40,00	
" Robert Maloney, Findlay,	31,00	
" J. Doolittle, Robinson,	116,00	
" J. & N. Cubbage, "	76,00	
" Hugh Brown, "	103,00	
" Wm. Cowan, Baldwin,	33,00	
" Jas. Cochran, Up. St. Clair	28,00	
" Saml. Scott, Robinson,	125,00	
" Saml. Nixon, Up. St. Clair,	60,00	
" Carvel Rigdon, " "	15,00	627 00
REDUCTION ON LOANS.		
Amount paid individuals temporary loans,		18,936 66
Am't. of County Scrip cancelled,		1,569 00
Redemption money on unseated property refunded,		220 57
Repairs to Court House and Jail,		507 05¼
Amount paid Parry, Scott & Co. for heating Jail on ac't.		1,000 00
SUPERINTENDENT of Public Buildings.		
Amount paid R. C. Thompson on account,		415 00
SHERIFF'S FEES, Am't. paid A. Bayne, Esq., former Sheriff,		9 06¼
STREETS.		
Amount paid City of Pittsburgh—appropriation to the grading of Fifth and Grant streets.		1,000 00
TAXES and *COSTS* refunded,		477 90½
TREASURER'S SALE—Amount paid for advertising,		24 50
TREASURER'S SALARY,		550 00
WATER TAX, City of Pittsburgh,		100 00
Balance in Treasury,		12,941 03
		$72,526 13¼

ELIJAH TROVILLO, Esq., Sheriff, in account with Allegheny County, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1844, inclusive.

DR.

To amount paid Jail fees and prisoners' allowance from 16th of Nov. to 31st Dec. 1844, both days inclusive,	$193 75	
Amount paid quarter ending 31st March, 1844	507 27	
Amount paid quarter ending 30th June, 1844,	665 68	
Amount paid quarter ending 30th Sept., 1844,	659 12½	
Amount paid quarter ending 31st Dec., 1844,	715 45	2,741 27½
Amt. of fees received on sundry executions against Collectors		17 60
" 72 verdicts rendered in District Court,		288 00
" 15 " in Common Pleas,		60 00
" Fines and Verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1843		20 25
" Fines and Verdicts March Term, 1844		429 00
" Fines and Verdicts June Term, "		192 06¼
" Fines and Verdicts Oct. Term, "		124 06¼
" Fines and Verdicts Dec. Term, "		5 00
		$3,877 25
* Balance		375 25¼

*Paid into Treasury during session of Auditors.

CR.

By Jail fees and prisoners' allowance from Nov. 16, to Dec. 31,		193 75
" quarter end'g 31st March, 1844,		507 27
" " " 30th June "		665 68
" " " 30th Sept. "		659 12½
" " " 31st Dec., "		715 45
" summoning 176 Jurors for District Court,	$168 25	
" summoning 856 Jurors for Q. S. & C. P.,	214 75	
" summoning 96 Grand Jurors,	24 00	407 00
" conveying 30 convicts to Western Penitentiary, at 2 50 each		75 00
" conveying Alexander Rotrick to House of Refuge		100 00
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases, Dec. Term, 1843	$8 50	
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases March Term, 1844,	34 15	
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases June Term 1844,	35 00	
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases, Oct. Term, 1844,	44 00	
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases, Dec. Term, 1844,	33 50	155 15
" Commission and levying fines on $692 at 3 per cent,		20 76
" Cash paid postage on Writ for Special Election,		00 56¼
" Advertising Special, General and Presidential Election,		2 25
" Balance due Dec. 31, 1844,		375 25¼
		$3,877 25

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT FOR 1844.

JOHN JOHNSTON, *Esq.* whose term expired 12th Oct. last, served from the 1st of January to the 12th of Oct., 223 days	$334 50
Balance due him at last settlement,	4 00
	$338 50
Amount paid him in full,	338 50
JOHN FOSYTH, *Esq.*, served from the 1st of January to 31st of Dec., 298 days,	$447 00
Balance due him on last settlement,	71 50
	$518 50
Amount paid him in full,	518 50
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, *Esq.*, served from 1st of January to 31st Dec., 306 days,	$459 00
Amount paid him in full,	459 00
WILLIAM MAGILL, *Esq.*, served from the 14th of Oct., to 31st Dec., 68 days,	$102 00
Amount paid him on account,	60 00
Balance due him,	$42 00

AMOUMT OF TAXES assessed and paid, Collectors' Fees, Lost Taxes and Balence due by Collectors, for the year 1844.

Districts.		*Amt. Assessed.*	*Collectors' Names.*	*Amt. Paid.*	*Commis'ns.*	*Exonera'ns.*	*Bal. Due.*
1st Ward,	Pittsburgh	$4,482 62	*Charles Craig,	$3,490 00			$992 62
2d Ward,		2 998 62	*John McKee,	1 881 73			1,116 89
3d Ward,		3 652 12	Thomas Fairman,	2,800 00			852 12
4th Ward,		4,008 62	Moses Ward,				4,008 62
5th Ward,		1,748 37	Alexander Glass,	808 00			940 37
1st Ward,	Al'egh'y	1,635 99	David Smith,	300 00			1,335 99
2d Ward,		1,026 91	Wm. McHendey,				1,026 91
3d Ward,		1,106 71	Thos. H. Stewart,				1,106 71
4th Ward,		2,128 22	Wm. Davidson,	920 81			1,207 41
Pitt township,		4,406 39	John Rea,	1,992 00			2,414 39
Peebles,		1,584 22	John M. Davis,	1,111 58			472 64
Wilkins,		1,133 49	Robert Donalson,				1,133 49
Plum,		904 25	Uzziah Stewart,	681 00			223 25
Versailles,		575 17	John J. Muse,	225 00			350 17
Elizabeth,		1,599 44	Andrew Fife,				1,599 44
Jefferson,		841 01	John Shepler,	201 00			640 01
Mifflin,		811 47	Naaman Freeman	186 00			625 47
Upper St. Clair,		1,497 76	Samuel Conner	100 00			1,397 76
Lower St. Clair,		1,927 16	William Perkins,	808 00			1,119 16
Robinson,		885 08	Arch'd Liggett,	399 00			486 08
Fayette,		1,280 10	Robert Potter,	1,213 01	63 84	3 25	
Findlay,		660 76	*Jas. Glendening,	539 00	32 57	2 00	87 19
Moon,		613 52	James Aten,	16 00			597 52
Ohio,		710 14	*Jno M. Crawford,	491 00	35 18	6 52	177 44
Franklin,		352 91	*David Eakin,	264 00			88 91
Ross,		732 28	William Nelson,	685 49	36 07	11 26	
Reserve,		913 14	Abra'm S. Ledoo,	177 00			736 14
Pine,		673 77	John McKinney,	438 41			235 36
East Deer,		614 34	Joseph Crawford,	270 00			344 34
West Deer,		425 92	William S. Gray,	196 00			229 92
Indiana,		820 16	C. K. M'Elhenny,	746 83	39 30	34 03	
Sharpsburgh Borough,		163 34	William Lapsley,	81 00			82 34
Lawrenceville "		315 30	*Wm. D. Moore,	246 00	15 55	4 30	49 45
Birmingham "		848 97	*Jas. McRoberts,	695 00			153 97
		$47,993 81		$21,962 86	$222 51	$61 36	$25,747 08

Those marked thus * have paid the balance due on their duplicate during the session of Auditors—and most of the Collectors above named have paid more or less on their duplicates since the 1st of January last.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS due the County of Allegheny, on the 31st day of Dec'er, A. D. 1844.

Balance due from Collectors of 1844 as above,	$25,747 08
B. Weaver, Esq. late Sheriff,	130 09
James H. Neal Collector of Mifflin Township for 1834 as per last report, subject to interest,	330 77
William Drake Collector of the west Ward of the City of Pittsburgh for 1836 as per last report,	435 68
*Joseph B. Miller, Collector of East Deer Township for 1839, subject to interest	45 40
William Duncan Collector of West Deer, for 1837 subject to interest,	220 62
William Irwin Collector of Lawrenceville, for 1841, per last report, subject to interest,	218 93
John Horner Collector of Wilkins, for 1841, subject to interest as per last report,	682 17
Asa Bougher Collector of Pitt Township, for 1840, subject to interest,	1,739 44
*Matthew Shields Collector of Elizabeth, for 1841, subject to interest,	658 60
Johnston Adams, Collector of Upper St. Clair, for 1841, subject to interest,	447 42
James M'K. Snodgrass, Collector of Mifflin, for 1841, subject to interest,	262 16
James Woods, Collector of Reserve, for 1841, subject to interest,	192 91
*Erasmus Cooper, Collector of Ross, for 1841,	216 73
William M'Kindlay, Collector of Moon, for 1842 subject to interest,	155 37
*James Dalzell, Collector of Fifth Ward, for 1843,	141 95
*James C. Richey, Collector of Robinson, for 1842, subject to interest,	140 88½
Samuel Hare, Collector of Birmingham for 1842, subject to interest,	370 84
Wm. A. Irvin, Collector of the 1st Ward, Allegheny, for 1843, subject to interest,	669 85
Joseph Irwin, Collector of 2d Ward, Allegheny, for 1843	514 53
James Mitchell, Collector of Peebles, for 1843, subject to interest,	282 97
Benjamin Kelly, Collector of Wilkins, for 1843, subject to interest,	1,033 84
*Zaccheus Patterson, Collector of Versailles, for 1843, subject to interest,	79 17
Jonathan Philips, Collector for Robinson, for 1841,	92 11
Joseph Livingston, Collector of Mifflin, for 1840,	78 36
	34,888 87½
Amount brought up,	$34,888 87½
Robert Lytle, Collector of Elizabeth, for 1843, subject to interest,	890 29
*Amos Holland, Collector of Upper St. Clair, for 1843 subject to interest,	201 24
*Alexander Speer, Collector of Robinson, for 1843, subject to interest,	55 03½
Joseph M'Fadden, Collector of Moon, for 1843, subject to interest	411 50
Phillip Miller, Collector of Sharpsburgh, for 1843, subject to interest,	34 12
Daniel Shawhan, Collector of Birmingham, for 1838, balance on his note,	34 94
George King, note, subject to interest,	25 00
Wm. Farley and D. Foliorts, note for costs,	39 63
John D. Mahon, Esq., note for costs (assumed,)	10 00
William Wallace, his notes dated January 22d, 1842, with interest,	101 82
J. Sharp, balance on his note,	4 92½
Edward Moore, his note with interest,	31 22
William Wilkins, Esq., balance on his bond with interest,	190 49
P. McKenna, balance on sale of old Court House furniture,	65 50
J. Lowry, his note dated Dec. 21st 1842,	47 52
J. B. Conner, his note for costs,	10 00
Samuel Kingston, Esq., for a Franklin Stove,	8 00
Cornelius Darragh, Esq., balance of fine and costs received from Neal M'Elwaine, et al,	25 98
William Graham, balance on his note for costs,	5 48
Anthony Boliey, balance on his note for costs,	22 62
Henry Pike, bal. on his note for costs,	20 00
B. Miller and John G. Bothness, balance on his note,	6 43
Lenox Rea, " " "	18 35
Henry Davidson, " " "	14 58
John Berry's bond, " "	70 29
James H. Stouffer's note,	6 67
James Mahoney,	5 49
John Martin, balance on his note,	89
James Wilkinson's note for costs,	12 54
Kaine & Flinn's " "	18 00
Wm. M'Clure, Esq., his note for office rent and fuel up to 1st April last,	29 00
John Griffen's note for costs.	32 56
Caspar Waltour's " "	37 94
James Coleman's bond,	30 00
	$37,406 92½

The Commission of Collectors is included in the amounts reported against them, for which the will be entitled to a credit on final settlement of their duplicates.

STATEMENT OF DEBTS and Credits of the County of Allegheny, December 31st, 1844.

Dr.		Cr.	
To James Ross Esq., for Court House and Jail lot	$20,000 00	By Balance in Treasury	$12,941 03½
" James Ross Esq. on permanent Loan,	48,000 00	" Amt. of outstanding debts as above stated,	37,406 92½
" David Shields Esq., on permanent Loan,	3,000 00	" balance due from Pitt township for expense of extending City limits as per Act of Assembly,	2,926 40
" Sundry individuals on temporary Loan,	1,000 00	" balance on R. S. Cassatt's bond for purchase of old Jail lot,	2,600 00
" Outstanding Warrants of 1844	43 60	" County Deficit,	64,322 24
" County Scrip outstanding,	48,111 00		
" Amount undrawn by Commissioners,	42 00		
	$120,196 60		$120,196 60

We the undersigned Auditors, elected to audit, adjust and settle the public accounts of the County of Allegheny from the 1st day of January 1844, to the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, having examined the same, respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas the foregoing statement and report.

Given under our hands and seals at the Auditor's Office, this 25th day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

JOHN MAGILL,
ROBERT DONALDSON, } Auditors.
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Allegheny County, March 5th, 1845.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Allegheny for the year 1844, also of the amount of County tax for each of the respective Wards, Boroughs and Townships within the County, at the rate of three mills on the dollar of the assessed value of Real Estate, including personal taxes, together with a statement of the Debts and Credits of the County, as shown by the books on the 31st day of December of the same year, in conformity with the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Witness our hands the day and year above written.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM MAGILL,

Attest: JAMES GORMLY, Clerk.

March 9—d1t&w2t.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year	$6 00
" " " Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1845.

☞ The following is the Revenue Cutter Bill which was vetoed by President TYLER, and which became a law notwithstanding the veto, by more than two-thirds of both Houses voting for it:

AN ACT relating to revenue cutters and steamers.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no revenue cutter or revenue steamer shall hereafter be built, (excepting such as are now in the course of building and equipment,) nor purchased, unless an appropriation be first made by law therefor.

The reasons given by Mr. TYLER, for vetoing this Bill, were, substantially, that he had made contracts for two new Revenue Boats to be propelled with wind and steam, and to be finished with *side-wheels*. The one to be built at Richmond, the other at *Pittsburgh*. The building he says has not commenced, but contracts had been entered into, and preparations made, and he considered it unjust to the contractors thus to set their contract aside.

This is the first time we had heard of this new boat, to be built here. Who is the contractor? Mr. DARRAGH we see was among the few who voted for the veto. We suppose he was influenced solely with the desire to secure this contract to Pittsburgh.

LAKE ERIE.—The Cleveland Herald, of March 6, states that the steamer Gen. Scott had made an experimental trip down the Lake as far as the ice permitted. The steamer proceeded as far as the port of Conneaut, but was unable to reach Erie, on account of ice, which covered the lake thereaway as far as could be seen. No attempt, however, was made to reach Buffalo by seeking a passage on the Canada side.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—On the last day of the session of Congress, Mr BERRIEN made a Report in the Senate, from the Judiciary Committee, relative to the frauds perpetrated through the Naturalization Laws at the late Election. A motion was made to print 5,000 extra copies, at which the Loco-Focos took fire and opposed it earnestly. They tried to defeat the motion by moving to lay it upon the table, and *every man of them rallied to the work*; but they failed. The motion to print was carried by a vote of 24 to 22—*every Loco Foco Senator present* VOTING AGAINST IT! They do not want the People to see the evidence of the frauds they perpetrated upon the ballot-box in the election of Mr. POLK.

The Jail at Uniontown, Pa. was partly consumed by fire on Tuesday. The alarm was given, and the firemen and citizens hastened to the spot and with much labor and untiring exertion succeeded in preventing the flames from extending their ravages beyond the back and front roof and ceiling of the main building, which are destroyed. The part occupied by the Sheriff was not injured, though his household goods were for safety removed out of it. The fire was communicated by a partially insane prisoner, named YEST, who was confined in the room near the roof, and who broke away the ceiling and set fire to the floor above by means of a lighted broom.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, March 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Quite an accident has happened in the office of the State Treasurer this week, by the careless or accidental communication of a candle to a bundle of papers, the notes of James Madison Porter, Ovid F Johnson and others, placed on file by Elijah Dechert, President of the Berks county Bank, as security for the State's assumption of the over issue made by that institution, of Relief Notes. Fortunately these notes have been protested, and the State *may* not lose by this piece of carelessness. A Committee will be appointed to inquire into the matter, as the the Treasurer communicated the circumstance to both Houses this morning.

Mr. Cumming read in place a bill to incorporate the Youghiogheny manufacturing company.

Mr. Sankey, a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of Western Reserve Harbor.

Mr. Parke's resolution of yesterday, relative to a sale of the State works, was debated all the remainder of the forenoon and all the afternoon session, by Messrs. Herr and M'Geehan in opposition to a sale, and Burnsides, Cooper and Brady in favor of the resolution.

In Senate, Mr. Black presented a petition from citizens of Fayette county relative to the navigation of the Monongahela river

A militia bill, providing that no one shall be imprisoned for militia fines in times of peace, exempting minors, and allowing volunteer companies by a vote of two-thirds, to change their names, was negatived, 12 to 19.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday March 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—In the House to-day. Mr. Burnside, from a Select Committee on the memorial of Miss Dix, reported a bill for establishing the "Pennsylvania State Asylum for the relief of the Insane."

This morning we received the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, which was read in both Houses. It is as follows.

"WASHINGTON, MARCH 5, 1845.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Having accepted the office of Secretary of State, to which I have been called by President Polk, I now respectfully tender to you my resignatsen as one of the Senators of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, and request that you may communicate the same to the Legislature.

"In thus severing the bonds which have so long bound me to the Legislature and people of Pennsylvania, I cannot in view of all their past kindness, repress the rising emotions of my heart. My gratitude shall terminate only with my existance; and my anxious desire to retain their approbation, shall animate my future exertions to deserve it on the new theatre of duty to which I have been called. Imploring the blessing of Heaven upon my efforts, I humbly trust that during the remainder of my public life, I shall not disgrace the glorious Old Commonwealth which has given me birth, and has ever treated me with parental kindness.

"With sentiments of the highest respect,
"I remain, sincerely your friend,
"JAMES BUCHANAN.

"His Excellency, FRANCIS R. SHUNK."

Mr. Gibbons, from the select committee, reported the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Bill, with amendments. The fifth section of his amendment is stricken out and a new one substituted, and sundry amendments of an unimportant character made. I send you the bill as last reported, which you may compare with my synopsis of Mr. Gibbon's amendment to the original bill. The bill will no doubt pass the Senate, as we shall not adjourn for a month at least.

The following Pittsburghers are at present in our town, viz:

Hon. Wm. Porter, Harmar Denny, Neville B. Craig, W. H. Lowrie, Reade Washington, Jno. D. Mahon, Esqs., and Messrs. C. H. Kay, Fred. G. Kay, James Duval, and John G. Backofen.—Messrs. Kays, Washington and Backofen leave this evening.

The U. S. Senator question will soon be up—next Thursday has been fixed upon for the election. Ex-Governor Porter, it is supposed, will be again on the track, and the Democrats will hold no caucus, as some twenty-eight, I learn, have refused to go into one.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—TEN LIVES LOST.—The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat says: "The Mail steamer Syren, Capt. Sharpless, plying between Chattahooche and Apalachicola bay, burst one of her boilers on Wednesday night last, about midnight, as the boat was rounding out from Toney's landing, and killed at least ten persons, all belonging to the crew, with the exception of one negro boy, who was a passenger. Of the killed, six were whites and four blacks, and among the former a son of Mrs. Tilley, of this place—a lad who acted in the capacity of cabin boy. The captain was thrown aloft and fell into the water, from which he escaped unhurt. A lady passenger was rescued from the water by one of the engineers. One person was saved by the sinking of the boat, which floated off a bale of cotton which had been thrown on him by the explosion. We have not heard whether any blame is attached to the captain or not, but it is generally conceded that the boilers of the boat were of no account, and should not have been used so long."

The New Postage Reform Bill.

This important bill having finally become a law, we give below its provisions, which we would not venture on while it was among the uncertainties. It has 24 sections. The following very excellent synopsis we take from the New Yorh Courier and Enquirer:

1. After the 1st of July next, all single letters are to be charged *five* cents for transmission under 300 miles, and *ten* cents for over that distance. Double letters pay double price; triple letters triple price, &c. Letters weighing less than half an ounce are to be accounted single, and every additional half ounce is to be charged additional postage. Drop letters pay two cents, and letters advertised are to pay the cost of advertisement.

2. Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less, go free within thirty miles of where they are printed; for greater distances they are subject to tha rates of the law of 1825; and newspapers of greater size are to pay the rates charged upon magazines and pamphlets.

3. Circulars, handbills, &c., printed on single cap paper, or no larger, and unsealed, pay *two* cents each, whatever distance they may be sent; pamphlets, magazines, &c., pay *two and a half* cents per copy of an ounce weight, or less, and *one* cent additional for each additional ounce, whatever be the distance; and fractional excesses over an ounce, of not less than half an ounce, are to be charged as full ounces.

4. The Postmaster General, in case of an overloaded or retarded mail, is authorized to send the letter mail at its usual speed by separate conveyance.

5. All the franking provisions of former acts are repealed, [though restored by subsequent sections.]

6. All officers of the Government are to keep account of postages payable by them on mail matter, touching the business of their offices, and there are to be paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of the department to which they belong. The three Ass stant P. M. G's., have the franking privilege on all letters touching their business, and are required to endorse all letters 'official business;' and are to pay $300 for every such endorsement falsely made. Deputy Postmasters have the same privilege under the same restrictions and penal

ties. When the commissions of any Postmaster are less than $25 per annum, they may be increased by the Postmaster General, not to exceed 50 per cent on the letter postage received. The sums chargeable on all franked matter are to be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses and the Departments, or in default thereof, from the U. S. Treasury.

7. Public Documents may be transmitted by State Governors, Members of Congress, Delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, free of postage, as heretofore.

8. The same persons may send or receive, during the recess, letters weighing less than two ounces, as heretofore; and postage chargeable on letters touching official business, and weighing more than two ounces, is to be paid from the contingent funds of Congress.

9. No person shall, in any way, be instrumental in conveying over mail routes, out of the mail, any mailable matter except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals; and every person offending against this provision, directly or indirectly, is to forfeit 150 dollars for each offence.

10. Boats, stages, cars, &c., are prohibited from conveying letters or any other mailable matter, with the above specified exceptions, and except such letters as may relate to some part of the cargo or articles conveyed, under the penalty of 100 dollars for each offence, to be paid by the owners; and 50 dollars to be paid by the driver, captain, conductor, &c.

11. Owners of conveyances are subjected to the same penalties, for transporting persons acting as private expresses, as the persons themselves;—but nothing in the act is to be construed as prohibiting the conveyance of letters or packages *by private hands*, when no compensation is tendered, or *by a special messenger employed for the single occasion*.

12. All persons who shall, *after the passage of the act, transmit* by any prohibited private express, mailable matter, or *place at any designated spot*, or *deliver*, such matter for such transportation, forfeit for each offence $50.

13. Letters may be conveyed by steamboats, as provided by the act of 1825, provided they are delivered on arrival, to the authorized agent of the Post Office Department, who shall charge upon them ordinary postage; and no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail any packet weighing over three pounds.

14. The Postmaster General has the power to contract with steamboat owners, for extra occasions, without the previous advertisments required by law, provided the price to be paid does not exceed the average rate.

15. Mailable matter is defined: and it does not include books, magazines, pamphlets, or newspapers not directed nor intended for distribution, to subscribers but for *sale* as merchandize.

16. Forging, or uttering stamps provided for in this law, is declared to be felony and to subject the offender to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than five years, and to fine not over $5000.

17. Newspapers are defined, and a free exchange is allowed as heretofore.

18. All penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, go, half to the informer and prosecutor and the other half to the Government; and all causes of action may be sued before the Judicial Courts of the States and Territories.

19. Mail contracts are to be given to the lowest bidder, and advertisements of letters uncalled for to be made in the newspapers having the largest circulation, the fact to be decided by evidence.

20. The P. M. General is to divide the railroad routes into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed with which they are to be conveyed, and the importance of the service; and for conveyance on roads of the first class not more than 200 dollars per mile per annum: on the second class not over 100; and on the third class not over 50 dollars shall be paid. And if the service cannot be obtained for these rates, provision may be made for separating the letter from the general mail and for the proper conveyance of each portion.

21. All causes of action under this act may be sued before any Circuit or District Court of the U. S. or of the District of Columbia, or the U. S. Territories.

22. The sum of 750,000 dollars is appropriated to supply any possible deficiency in the revenue of the department under the operation of the law.

23. Any farther deficiency is to be paid out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

24. The franking privilege of the widows of Madison and Harrison is continued.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—MARBH 13, 1845.

Philadelphia *vs* Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

The contest we are now engaged in is so like the triangular duel in one of Marryatt's works, we feel a sense of the humorous stealing into our minds, albeit such weighty considerations advise to gravity. The present wordy duel is quandrangular—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Viginia, are all on the alert, popping at each other most earnestly. Our present business is with Philadelphia, and really we hardly think it necessary to assure our eastern sister, that we entertain the most kindly feelings in the world on the subject of this road. We have the great Main stem of our works terminating in the heart of the city, and rendering to our business a service not unlike that which the *Aorta*, or great artery of the heart does to the whole physical system of the body. To this gigantic improvement, no small share—indeed a very great portion of the present wealth and extensive commerce of the city is indebted. To it we not only owe for past prosperity, but we are not misjudging in saying that our future growth greatly depends upon it. In these sentiments all will concur. We have it here, long since completed, in highly successful operation, nourishing and contributing *stamina* to every element of strength that our city can possess. Is it not to be supposed, therefore, that whatever injures or interferes with the usefulness of this Artery of Pennsylvania, touches the "apple of our eye!" We confidently point to the labors of this paper in vindication of the assertion, that it has ever industriously, and to the full extent of its ability, contended against those measures which threatened to impair its usefulnes to the state, or Philadelphia in particular. The views it now advocates are the same. We see an attempt made by a bold, vigorous and wealthy corporation to strike at the very root of its prosperity and that of Philadelphia. To use a figure:—Western Commerce is the food of the latter city; the Ohio River and the Main Line compose a great alimentary canal through which the food finds way, and this company aim a powerful blow to sever the connection, and intercept the sustenance before it reaches its proper destination. In other words, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company designed striking the Ohio at a point where it would infallibly have cut off to a great extent, the connexion between so much of the great basin of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi as lay to the west of the point where it intersected the River. Seeing clearly the effect of this movement we were exceedingly uneasy until the question as to Parkersburgh was disposed of by the Virginia Legislature. No sooner was a quietus given to that, than the necessity of making Pittsburgh the terminus, as a measure of self defence to our Main Line, began to be agitated, and with all our might we seconded the movement. We did this in our own defence, as a security for our Main Line, and for the interest of Philadelphia.—But singularly enough, because we argued that Baltimore would find it her interest to come here in preference to going below, as we most conscientiously believe she would, our Philadelphia friends misinterpreted our motive, and suspected Pittsburgh of being governed solely by selfish considerations. What! after reaping the incalculable benefits, we have and do from our Canal are we to be accused of such utter, sheer folly as to seek its destruction! Has Pittsburgh indeed fallen so low, as to sacrifice what she has, and betray Philadelphia for—for what? A Rail Road communication with Baltimore, which, however, beneficial it might in itself be, yet if it destroyed or even greatly injured her communication with Philadelphia, would prove far more serious evil than any boon it could confer! We hurl the imputation back as unworthy of the source whence it eminated. We feel in earnest in vindicating Pittsburgh, when, after she has taken steps pointed out by wisdom to avert a great evil from the State at large, she is impeached for selfishness! We will not believe we shall continue to be thus judged by our brethren of Philadelphia—they cannot but discern that while we acknowledge we can see great advantages which would flow to Western Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, from this city being selected as the terminus of that Road, yet *that* is not the cardinal motive with us.

To elaborate more clearly the danger Philadelphia, as well as ourselves, has escaped, we invite the candid attention of our friends there to a perspicuous statement of the facts in the case. At the present moment they are vehemently protesting against allowing the New York and Erie Railroad the right of way they petition for through the North Eastern corner of the State. They insist that to allow New York such a communication would be to offer her a great facility in diverting the Produce, coming up the Ohio river, *up* the Erie Extension and by the Railroad to that city. Let us look at this. The table here appended is one carefully calculated by a friend well acquainted with the routes and distances:

	Miles.
From Beaver to Erie by Canal,	136
" Erie to Dunkirk by lake,	50
" Dunkirk to Pierpont by Railroad,	446
" Pierpont to New York by Hudson,	24
Four transhipments.	
	656
From Beaver to Philadelphia by our Public Works,	422
Three transhipments.	
Advantage in favor of Philadelphia,	234
From Wheeling to Pittsburgh,	94
" Pittsburgh to Philadelphia,	392
Three transhipments.	
	486
From Wheeling to Baltimore,	384
Advantage in favor of Wheeling	102
No transhipment.	

A termination of the railroad at Fishing Creek would be a still greater advantage to Baltimore.

Now here is a demonstration, if ever there was one out of Euclid, that Philadelphia has nothing to fear from New York and her Erie Railroad, even with the right of way she asks, compared with the danger to be apprehended, if ever Baltimore reaches the Ohio either at Wheeling or Fishing Creek.—Another fact: let the Railroad go below, to Wheeling, and the produce coming from Ohio and the South through the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and the Erie Extension will go *down* to the terminus! It is as easy and cheap carriage 66 miles down from Beaver to Wheeling, as it is 28 miles from Beaver up to Pittsburgh.

Exception has been taken to our assertion that Baltimore would receive a far greater degree of benefit by making the terminus here, than by going further down. We reiterate the assertion. We do not suppose she is going to run away with the trade of our Main Line, but our belief is most sanguine, and based on careful consideration of the whole ground, that the commerce of Pittsburgh would be immensely promoted, and would furnish not only a fair proportion of business for both, but *increase* it on both from year to year in a far greater ratio than if but *one* alone terminated here. The conviction forces itself upon our mind that each would benefit the other. We don't dream that a certain amount only of trade will come here. No: we expect to see it increase, and the time—mark it—is not distant when more than one Canal and one Railroad will be needed, and will be built. We do not despair of seeing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal completed to Pittsburgh, and we certainly expect to see—should we live a few years—a direct Railroad to Philadelphia. The natural increase of trade will create these new channels, and they will be built.

Let it be remembered, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will beyond all doubt, or possibility of doubt, be pushed forward to the Ohio.—The citizens of Baltimore would be unfaithful to their own interests if they did not use every energy, and make every sacrifice to accomplish it, and since it has reached Cumberland, there is a far greater certainty evolved than could be relied on previous to its commencement. The option is presented to Pennsylvania whether she will refuse a right of way on liberal terms; refuse leave to disburse $6,000,000 in the state, and voluntarily cast away the immense benefits which would flow from its completion,—or by taking enlarged views, encourage the enriching of her south-western and western counties, by millions upon millions, by granting an unrestricted right of way.—Philadelphia by completing one link would be placed on nearly an equal footing with Baltimore, even in the matter of Railroad, and then she has the Canal too. Let it terminate below—a rival city built up—trade intercepted—and what will become of Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, and the Main Line, and Pennsylvania interests?

At the Annual meeting of the "Sabbath Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity," held on the 4th inst., the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President.—FRS. HERRON, D. D.

Vice Presidents.—John T. Pressly, D. D., Rev. James Rodgers, Rev. Wm. Preston, John Irwin Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. A. M. Bryan.

Recording Secretary.—Rev. David R. Kerr.

Treasurer.—Gabriel Adams.

Board of Directors.—Drs. Herron, Pressly, Riddle, Wilson, Black, Revs. A. W. Black, Bryan, Rodgers, Dunlap, Holmes, W. Sterling, Kerr, Passavant, Messrs. Richard Edwards, Andrew Getty, Thos. Hanna, John Chambers, G. Adams, Philip Mowry, Henry Sterling and Dr. Wray.

TEXAS.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Galveston to the 22d ult.

The President has issued a proclamation revoking all letters of Marque or Reprisal, issued by the government to authorize individuals to fit out and arm vessels of war or privateers, for the purpose of waging hostilities by sea against Mexico.

Transportation.—The Baltimore American says that goods were forwarded from that city on Saturday to Pittsburgh by way of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road and the Pennsylvania Canals. "The several Transportation Lines are now receiving goods to be forwarded by the above route; and the freights, we understand, are moderate."

Our Canal Lines in this city are all now fully prepared to ship produce to the east at moderate rates, and are loading and forwarding boats daily.

The Prelude to War.

The following is from the National Intelligencer, of Monday last:

THE U. STATES AND MEXICO.

In confirmation of the reports which have been in circulation here, and have already found their way into the eastern papers, we learn that the Minister of Mexico to this country (Gen. Almonte) has signified to this Government the termination of his mission, in consequence of the passage of the act for the annexation to the United States of the Province of Texas. He has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State entering a solemn protest, in the name of his Government, against that law, which he declares to be an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records, being, as he alleges, the spoliation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

The Minister has further asked for his passports, it being his purpose to leave this city for New York as early as practicable, and there to embark for Mexico.

This step on the part of the Minister is, of course, only what every intelligent person knew would be the necessary consequence of the passage of the act of annexation.

LATE FROM WESTERN AFRICA.—We are indebted to Capt. W. McLennan, of the brig Chipola, at this port from Monrovia, Liberia, for a file of the "Liberia Herald" up to the 24th of January, from which we gather a few items.

The Colonial Legislature commenced its session on the 6th of January, and closed on the 18th of that month. The Governor's Annual Message is published in the Herald, and is a very well written document. Some time last year certain property, owned by the Captain of a British brig, was landed in Grand Bassa County, contrary to maratime regulations of the Colony, and it was seized by the authorities. This gave rise to a correspondence between the Colonial authorities and British Naval Officers on the coast, involving questions of considerable importance, relative to the right of jurisdiction over certain territory in the County of Grand Bassa, commonly known as Grand Bassa Point.

Gov. Roberts argues the matter with great ability and at much length. He expresses the opinion that the position assumed by the British officers denying the right of the Colonial Government to exercise political power, and to maintain jurisdiction over the territory in question, will not be sanctioned by the British Government. "In the meantime," he remarks, "I would advise that a statement, setting forth the facts in relation to the misunderstandings that have arisen between the Colonial authorities and British subjects, trading at Bassa Cove, be furnished the British Government by the people of Liberia. That we have been misrepresented in this whole affair, by British traders, there can be no question."

The Governor says in his Message that the affairs of the Commonwealth are, in all important respects, in a prosperous condition.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society at Monrovia celebrated its ninth anniversary on the 13th of November.

A factory for the purchase of slaves had been established in the vicinity of Monrovia, but it was broken up by the authorities.

A number of military promotions have been made by the Governor, and John N. Lewis is now General of Brigade.

The emigrants that left Baltimore in the brig Chipola for the old colony and Cape Palmas, arrived at Monrovia in safety. Those for Liberia proper, sent by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, were to be settled at Bexley.

The Rev. Mr. Appleby and the Rev. Mr. Perkins, and their wives, arrived at Monrovia on the 11th of January, in the barque California, on their way to Cape Palmas, where they will join the Episcopal mission.

The U. S. brig Truxton, Commander Bruce, sailed from Monrovia on the 23d of December for the leeward, in company with the U. S. ship Yorktown, Commander Bell.—*Baltimore American.*

A Ship Canal across the great American Isthmus has long been the dream of Europe and America, and various have been the schemes for realizing this dream. Thus far without effect. But there is now in London a Senor *Garay*, from Mexico, who, having full authority from his Government to undertake the work, and large concessions in his favor in the event of success, has caused an accurate survey to be made of the main route for such a canal, having previously decided in favor of that of *Tehuantepec*. He is now soliciting the aid of English capital and enterprise to enable him to carry out his views.

At the Isthmus of Panama the distance between the two oceans is only *forty miles*, and this would seem *prima facia* to determine that as the spot for undertaking the canal. An accurate survey of this route has been recently executed under the orders of the French Government. The result is not known, but is supposed to be unfavorable. Even if there be no insurmountable objection in the formation of the ground, it is known that the approach from the Isthmus is so shallow as to prevent vessels of any size from nearing the land. But a ship canal must of necessity have harbors at each end, of sufficient draught of water to enable vessels to continue their course from Europe or America to the Pacific without breaking bulk. This one defect, therefore, condemns the short route of Panama. Moreover, the whole region is unhealthy to a degree deadly to European life.

The next and more feasible project is by the way of *Nicaragua*. The distance there from sea to sea is *ninety-five miles*, but the larger portion of the space is occupied by lakes Leon and Nicaragua, the deep river of Tipitapa which connects the two lakes, and the ample bed of the San Juan which pours the waters of these lakes into the Atlantic.

The climate is healthy, the soil fertile and the population not deficient. But the Physical obstacles arising from rocky falls in the river, and the number of locks that would be requisite to descend from lake Leon to the Pacific, which lies 157 feet below, present so many difficulties, as to turn attention to the third route, especially when to these considerations is added another startling fact disclosed long ago by Humbolt, that "there is not on the face of the globe another spot so thickly studded with volcanos, as that part of America which lies between the 11th and 13th degrees of northern latitude." Nicaragua is embraced within these parallels, and volcanoes with their offspring earthquakes, are, as is readily perceived, of bad augury for canal making and keeping.

The isthmus of *Tehuantepec* is in breadth in a straight line from the mouth of the *Coatzacoalcos* on the Atlantic, to the Pacific 130 miles. The line of the proposed canal would lie between 16° 3' and 17° North latitude. A great portion of the Southern side is occupied by lagoons and extensive plains, and on the Atlantic side of the Coatzacoalcos can be rendered navigable; at its mouth it is more than a third of a mile wide, with never less than twenty-one feet water on the bar. Indeed, according to Balbi, "it is the finest port formed by any of the rivers that discharge into the gulf of Mexico, not even excepting the Mississippi."

On the Pacific a harbor equally good could be constructed in the lagoons of Tehuantepec—where the depth of water varying from 15 to 18 feet, can be readily increased by dredging—the bottom being mud and shingle.

The isthmus of *Tehuantepec* is remarkably healthy—produces fine timber—and is capable of sustaining a numerous population.

The route, therefore, of *Tehuantepec* is that adopted by M. Garay—the surveys having been accurately and carefully made—the entire practicability of the undertaking, at a reasonable cost, not in any event to exceed *seventeen millions of dollars*, been demonstrated, and appeal is now made to the capitalists of England to complete it.

We are sure that the United States cannot be indifferent to a scheme which looks so practicable, and of which the consequences would be of at least as much importance to them as to all Europe together; and hence, although we have before alluded to the matter and to M. Garay's agency, we have condensed the above additional facts from a recent number of the Foreign Quarterly Review.—*N. Y. Courier.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1845

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MARCH, 1845.

N. B CRAIG—J. F. KELLY—A. WYLIE, JR.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Article	Price
Ashes—℔ lb.	
Pots	3@3½
Pearls	4@4½
Scorchings	3@3½
Saleratus	4½@4¾
Ale—℔ bbl.	
XX Ale	—@7.00
Common	—@6,00
Axles—℔ lb.	
Axles	8 @9
Beans—℔ bushel.	
Common	70 @ 75
Small white	87 @100
Bristles—℔ lb	
American	33 @40
Batting—℔ lb.	
Superior	— @ 9
Common	— @ 7
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.	
Large size	2,25 @2,37
Small size	—@ —
Beeswax—℔ lb.	
Yellow	25 @27
Blooms—℔ ton.	
Blooms	50.00@60,00
Brooms—℔ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,00@1,50
Shaker	2,00@2,25
Barks—℔ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	—@4.00
Black Oak	—@5,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—℔ bushel.	
At the river	— @ 3½
From wagon	—@—
Cotton—℔ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	5½@ 7
Chocolate—℔ lb.	
Number 1	10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared	—@22
Candles—℔ lb.	
City dipped	— @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star	20 @—
Cincinnati do	—@21
Sperm, best brands	—@33
Do interior	—@30
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—℔ lb.	
No. 5 to 10	—@15
" 11 to 13	—@16
" 14	—@17
Increasing ½@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.	
Long reel—℔ dozen.	
No. 500	— @ 8
" 600	— @ 7
" 700	— @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000	— @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb	—@23
Carpet Chain	—@20
Cotton Twine	—@25
Candle Wick	—@15
Coffee—℔ lb.	
Java, old white	—@12½
St. Domingo	6 @ 6½
Laguayra	7¼@ 7½
Rio	6¾@ 7¼
Havana	—@ —
Copper—℔ lb.	
Braziers'	29 @30
Sheathing	29 @30
Bolt	—@35
Old	16 @18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb.	
Manilla	—@10
White Rope	—@10
Tarred	— @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine	— @ 9
" com'n	— @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen.	
Extra Long	—@2.50
Long	—@1,75
Common	—@1,25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz.	
40 yd 6 thr'd	—@3,00
20 @30 do do	1.50@2.25
Plough Lines	—@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.	
Mill work and machinery generally made to order	—@3
Bevel'd gearage do	—@3
Light machinery do	—@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do	—@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in	—@3
over 10 in	—@2
Grate Bars	—@2
Hollow-ware assort'd	—@3½
Sad Irons	—@5
Counter weights	—@50
Dog Irons	—@2½
Tailors and Hatters' irons	—@6
[10 ℔ cent off the following articles for cash.]	
Wagon boxes	—@3
Dearborn ℔ set	—@50
Tea kettles doz	7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons	10,00@12,00
Grates, 21 inch plain straight bar	— @ 2.25
24 in bow front	— @ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)	
Domestics—℔ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	7 @ 7½
3-4 Laurel & Brunswick	— @ 7½
" Pittsburgh	— @ 7½
" Light	— @ 6½
4-4 Light	5½@ 6
" Waltham fine	— @ 9
" Bleached	8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths	9 @13
Tickings—	
33 Sico	—@11
Rochester	—@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c	18 @19
Drills—	
Town Boot, Suffolk	9 @ 9½
Bleached do	10½@11
Prints—	
Common	6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors	8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue	11½@12
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	15 @17
Alum	— @ 4
Assafoetida	25 @28
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	20 @25
Balsam, Peru	2.00@2.25
Do Copavia	35 @37½
Brimstone	4½@ 5
Camphor, refined	62½@75
Chloride Lime, cask	8 @ 9
Cochineal	1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar	21 @22
Copperas	2 @ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	31 @37
" Copal	38 @50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shelac	16 @18
" Mastic	1.20@1.25
Ipecac	75 @87
Jalap, powdered	80 @85
Litharge	5¾@ 6½
Licorice Root	7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball	18 @20
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	62 @75
Madder, Umbro	20 @22
Madder, Common	18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	88@1.00
" Cassia	6,00@6.50
" Cloves	2,75@3.00
" Lemon	2.00@2.25
" Peppermint	3.50@4.00
Opium, Turkey	3.75@4,00
Quinine	3.00@3,25
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Ammoniac	20 @25
Sal Soda	4½@ 5
Senna	15 @25
Tartaric Acid	50 @62
Vitriol, Blue	10 @11
Dye Wood—℔ lb.	
Camwood	5½@ 7
Fustic	2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2½@ 3
Eliptic Springs—lb.	
Polished	11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.	
Kentucky	20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a	24 @28
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@25
" Soft	19 @20
" Hard	—@11
Currants, Zante	—@12½
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	15 @16
" Malaga	—@12
Raisins, Muscat	—@ —
" Bunch	3,06@3.12
" Bloom	—@ —
Cranberries, bush	none
Lemons Sicily, bx	2 50@3.00
Oranges do	—@ —
Peaches dry, bush	1.25@1.37
Apples dry	70 @ 75
Apples green, bbl	1 00@1.75
Fire Brick—℔ M.	
Fire brick	—@15,00
Freights—℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern.	
Philadelphia & Baltimore. *via* Canal.	
Flour, ℔ bbl	—@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r Tallow, &c	—@—
Feathers	—@—
Furs & Peltries	—@—
Wool	—@—
Rags	—@—
Ashes	—@—
Oil of all kinds	—@—
Northern.	
To Detroit, heavy	—@—
To Cleveland	—@—
Western. *via* the River.	
To Cincinnati	—@—
Louisville	—@—
St. Louis	—@—
Flour—℔ bbl.	
Extra brands	3.75@3,81
Superfine	3,44@3,60
Scratched	—@ —
Fine	—@ —
Rye Flour	2.50@2,62
" hf. bbls	—@
Buckwheat	—@
" hf. bls	—@
Feed—℔ bushel.	
Bran	— @ 8
Shorts	9 @10
Fish—℔ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	—@13.50
No 1 hlf-bls	—@ 7.00
No 2	—@11.50
No 2 hlf-bls	—@ 6.00
No 3	8.50@ 9.00
No 1 kitts	—@—
Herring, No. 1	5.50@ 6.25
No 2	4,75@ 5.00
Salmon, No. 1	—@17,00
No 2	—@—
Shad	— @ 8.50
Cod, ℔ lb	— @ 4
Glass—	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ℔ gross	—@9.00
Pint, do	—@7.00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9.00
Claret, ℔ gross	—@9.00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.	
8x10	2.50@2.75
10x12	3.70@3,75
12x18	8.70@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12.00@15.00
Country brands.	
8x10	1.70@2.12
10x12	2.50@3.12
Gunpowder—℔ keg.	
FFFG	5.50@6.00
Eagle 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7.00
FFFG do	—@4,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6,00
Rock powder	3.50@4.00
Grain—℔ bushel.	
Wheat	65 @70
Rye	—@40
Oats	—@17
Corn	—@27
Barley	65 @75
Glue—℔ lb.	
Pittsb. common	—@12½
Ginseng—℔ lb.	
Ginseng	—@25
Hay—℔ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	7,00@ 7,50
Clover	—@—
Straw, 100 bdls.	—@—
Hides—℔ lb.	
Missouri	9 @12
Spanish	15½@17½
Do salted	9 @12
Do kips ℔ skin	1.25@1,62
Green	— @ 3½
Hemp—℔ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	—@—
Manilla	—@—
Hops—℔ lb	
First sor '44	14 @16
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,62@1,75
Spanish	1,20@1,30
Manilla	1 00@1,25
Lead—℔ lb.	
Missouri Pig	3¾@4
Bar	4¼@4½
Common sizes Pipe	6 @6½
Sheet	—@—
Leather—℔ lb.	
Sole Baltimore	18 @20
New York	14½@17½
Damaged	13 @15
Slaughter	18 @20
Skirting	21 @23
Harness, black	19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides	30,00@36.00
Russet do	36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd	23.00@28,00
Kips finished	24.00@36.00
Calf skin do	18,00@25,00
Lace Leather	18,00@—
N. England Seating, No 1 ℔ dozen	45,00@—
2 do	35,00@—
3 do	25,00@—
Sheepskins	2¼@5
Lumber—From pile ℔ 1000 feet.	
Pine, clear, inch	—@18,00
" Common, "	—@ 8.50
" Clear, 1¼ "	—@27.00
" Com'n 1¼ "	—@12,75
" Clear, 2 "	—@35.00
" Com'n 2 "	—@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do	—@ —
1 in. common	—@16.00
Oak do do	28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 100	1.75@ 2.00
Laths, sawd, 100	—@—
Maleable Iron—℔ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@15
Molasses—℔ gallon.	
Sugarhouse, Bost	—@—
" N Orleans	30 @35
New Orleans	23 @23½
Country	—@—
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ℔ brl	2.50@2.75
Pitch	—@3.50
Tar, Allegheny	—@3.25
" N. Carolina	—@4.00
Turpentine, gall	50@ 55
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2.00
Oakum—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—℔ gallon.	
Linseed	72@ 75
Lard, City	60@ 62
Olive	—@5.50
Sperm, bleached	—@1,20
" unbleached	—@1,15
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	—@ 75
Tanners, ℔ brl	15,00@24,00
Paints—℔ lb.	
Prus. Blue	1 00@1,25
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1¼@ 2
Chrome Green	38 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" No 2	25 @28
Brunsw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 7
" oil, pure, keg	1,65@1,75
" No. 1	1,37@1.50
Red Lead	7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre	2½@ 3
Ven. Red	4½@ 5
Verdigris	34 @38
Pig Metal—℔ ton.	
Allegheny.	
No. 1 Foundry	26.00@27.00
" Forge	25.00@27.00
Hanging Rock.	
No. 1 Foundry	—@30 00
" Forge	—@29,00
Tennessee.	
Tennessee	25.00@29.00
Plaster Paris—℔ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@14,50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	6½@7
" Shoulders	4¼@4½
" Sides	5¼@5½
Hog round, city cure	5¼@5½
" country cure	4¾@5
Lard, No 1 in kegs	6 @6½
" 2, in kegs	—@5¼
" 1, in bbls	5¾@6
Butter " 1, in kegs	7 @7½
" 1, in roll	9 @10½
Cheese, W. Reserve	5 @6
" Goshen	—@8
" Pine Apple	—@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl	—@3.50
Do Butter	—@1.25
Potatoes—℔ bushel.	
Mercer	—@37½
Neshannocks	—@20
Rags—℔ lb.	
Country mixed	2½@3
Do good white	3½@4½
Rice—℔ lb.	
Rice	4 @4½
Seeds—℔ bushel.	
Clover	3,00@3.25
Timothy	1.25@1.37½
Flaxseed	1,00@1,04
Spices—℔ lb	
Cloves	33 @35
Cassia, in Mats	—@22
Ginger	10 @11
Nutmegs	—@1.25
Pepper	11 @11½
Alspice	—@15
Snakeroot—℔ lb.	
Virginia	—@12½
Seneca	—@25
Soap—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@5
Cincinnati yellow	4¾@5
Chillicothe yellow	4¾@5
Pittsburgh brown	4¼@5
Cincinnati brown	—@4¼
Chillicothe brown	—@4¼
Castile	—@—
Starch—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@5
Cincinnati No 1	—@6¼
Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18
Do single	16 @17
Best German	—@12½
" Eagle	—@10½
" Hoop L	—@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	—@16
Shear single	—@—
" double	—@—
" treble	—@—
German steel	—@10
English blister	—@12½
American blister	—@ 5¼
Spring	5¼@ 5½
Spirits—℔ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	2,00@2,50
" Rochelle	2,00@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	1,50@1.75
" N O	87@1,00
" N E 1st proof	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,46@1,60
Sugar—℔ lb.	
N O, prime, hhd	4¾@ 5¼
" fair, hhd	4½ @ 4¾
Havana, white lb	—@—
Brazil, lb	—@—
Loaf, No 1 lb	—@—
" 2 lb	—@—
" 3 lb	—@—
Pulverize, Philad	—@—
Salt—℔ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	94 @ 96
1 in store	1,00 @1.06
2 afloat	—@—
Table, doz. box	1.50 @2,00
Spelter—℔ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
Tobacco—℔ lb.—[10 ℔ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 5
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	—@ 9
Plug in kegs	—@ 6½
Plug in boxes	—@14
6 twist	5 @ 5½
Cavendish	—@ 4
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s "	—@14
16s "	—@14
Scotch snuff	—@14
Rappee	—@14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap	—@25
Teas—℔ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	50 @75
Tinplate—℔ box.	
I X	—@10,00
Tallow—℔ lb.	
Rendered	—@6
Rough	—@4
Soap Grease	—@1½
Vices—℔ lb.	
Solid boxes	—@ -
Wines—℔ gallon.	
L P Madira	2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe	1.00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2.00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—℔ lb.	
Prime	—@37½
Full blood	—@35
¾ blood	—@30
½ blood	—@28
¼ & common	—@25
Pulled	—@25
Zinc—℔ lb.	
Sheet	—@12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, March 12th, 1845.

State of Trade—Trade not generally active though there has been a large business done in some branches, the particulars of which are noted below. Every channel of trade is now open, except the Canals from Beaver to Cleveland and Erie, and they will soon be in order.—Many strangers are in the city looking around and trade will doubtless soon become more active. The Pennsylvania Canal being open an impetus has been given to every department and the stocks of all descriptions will soon be full.

The Weather & Rivers—The weather has become delightful after some March brushes. The Rivers are high but falling—15½ feet in the channel this evening. St. Louis dates of the 3rd state the Mississippi to be open Galena. The Mississippi had 8½ feet on all the bars from St. Louis to Cairo—rising slowly. On the 6th the Cumberland was higher at Nashville than for several years, and rising rapidly.

Dry Goods.—We have been looking around among our Merchants and find their stocks of Dry Goods, Shoes &c., filling up. The amount of business done in these and similar branches is far larger than most persons would suppose, who have not looked into it. Our dealers are determined to do business with the "nimble sixpence" satisfied by ample experience that it is the true secret of success. An examination of stocks and prices will, we are certain, compare favorably with those in any other market.

For the Spring trade the usual preparations are going on, and our conversations with merchants induce us to believe that the Dry Goods business of this season will be unusually brisk. Our wholesale merchants purchasing only from first hands, and all expenses being much lower here than in the eastern cities, it is easily seen that, carriage added, goods can be afforded as low in Pittsburgh as in Philadelphia. We are assured that there are country merchants now in the city, who purchased last season in Philadelphia but are now determined, by laying in their goods here, to save the time, expense and fatigue of a journey across the mountains, for which they are convinced they are not remunerated.

Ashes—The market has been quiet this week, the sales amounting to a few tons only of prime Scorchings at 3½c, at which they are pretty firmly held. The receipts are pretty firmly held. The receipts are improving and will doubtless be large in a short time. Pearls are very dull and of fair quality, are freely offered at 4c without finding buyers—the Manufacturers generally have had good stocks. Saleratus is inactive at our lowest figure.

Ale is firm and brisk at our figures

Beeswax—The receipts are trifling and stock of no account. In consequence the transactions are unimportant. Good Yellow is in demand.

Butter—The receipts are altogether nominal. Roll is a shade better, and quick at 9@10½c—prime would command more. Of Keg the market is entirely bare—it is in very active demand, we quote 7c, though good lots might command more.

Blooms—No arrivals unless by Canal, of which we are not advised. The market is nearly bare.

Bristles are quick at 33@40c ℔ lb, and very light receipts.

Brooms—In this article we are not aware of any transactions—from store they are brisk in small lots within our quotations as in quality.

Bacon—At the close of our last report the market was very firm for all descriptions—subsequently holders advanced their rates ¼@½c as follows:—Hams 6½@6¾, Sides and assorted 5¼@5½, and Shoulders 4¼@4½c. The demand is confined to Hams and Shoulders, Sides being neglected. The sales are very brisk, mostly at the inside figures, and confined to lots to the retail trade. The sales of city cured are full 40,000 lbs. Our heaviest packers are not yet in the market, and one other heavy dealer has been bare for a week. Of Country Meat the receipts, except to go forward, are trifling, and on the light stock—which is mostly rough meat—but little can be done. We quote hoground of this description at 4½@5c as in quality, though some small rough parcels have sold from wagon at 4½c. Sugar cured Hams are selling by the cask at 7 cts. The market has a strong upward tendency.

Beans—The receipts are rather large and find no demand of any moment. Sales of small white by bbl. from store at $1 ℔ bu.

Cheese—Some receipts by River and Wagon. The active demand has been met by a partial supply. Sales of 1500 lbs loose, W. R. of Ordinary to Good quality, from wagon at 5c, 900 lbs at 5¼c, 2500 lbs at 5c, and 1200 lbs at 5½c. Of box Cheese the receipts are very small and sales of Good at 5½c. Choice parcels in small quantities 6c. The old stock of Inferior is slow at 4½c.

Cotton—We have again to notice fair receipts—673 bales—partly to spinners. The market has been quiet and but little inquiry obtains at the moment; 5@7c will embrace all qualities in the market.

Cotton Yarns—On the first of the week the market was unsteady and wavered a good deal, but did not break down. Sales have been pretty fair through the week, including some under 15c and since uniformly at our quotations.

Eggs are coming in freely, and sales of 1000 dozen at 6@7c per dozen to store.

Freights—Western Produce to go forward begins to come up freely. On Monday morning the Canal was full and in fine boating order. The Transporters have been busy loading and clearing boats for Philadelphia and Baltimore. We append a full list of rates through:

Articles.		Balt. & Phila.	N. York.	Boston.
Ashes	per 100 lbs.	50	62½	62½
Bacon Butter, &c	"	62½	78	81
Beeswax	"	75	100	100
Bristles & D. Goods	"	100	137½	145
Bagging, Bale Rope & Bones,	"	62½	80	81
Cotton	"	56	70	75
Deer, Bear & M. Skins	"	70	112	112
Feathers & Wool	"	95	140	140
Flour	per bbl	70	100	105
Furs & Pelts	per 100 lbs	87½	125	137
Glass & Hardware	"	75	100	100
Hemp, Hops	"	62½	80	85
Hides	"	100	150	150
Lard & Lard Oil	"	62½	78	81
Lead and Shot	"	35	50	50
Leather	"	87½	112	125
Pork	per bbl	125*	162	162
Rags and Seeds	per 100 lbs	70	95	100
Tallow and Cheese	"	62½	78	81
Tobacco	"	62½	78	85
Wheat	"	50	—	—
Whiskey	"	62½	78	81
Window Glass	per box	50	68	68
Ginseng	per 100 lbs.	75	100	106

*To Philadelphia only—to Baltimore $1.37½ ℔ bbl.

☞The above rates include the receipt of Produce or delivery of Mdse. on the Wharf.

The amount of freight in store to go forward is unusually small, and the rates above may be maintained for the present, but can hardly be advanced. River freights in all directions are increasing rapidly. We annex the Packet rates, remarking that transient boats are often in the market at lower rates.

To Cincinnati	Dry Goods ℔ 100 lbs		—@15 cents
	Heavy "	"	—@10
Louisville	Dry Goods	"	—@20
	Heavy "	"	—@12
St. Louis	Dry Goods	"	—@10
	Heavy "	"	20@25
Nashville	Dry Goods	"	—@40
	Heavy "	"	—@25

To the North, nothing can be said definitely for a few days.

Flour—Receipts come in slowly and in small parcels. The market is hardly sustained and only by the local demand. Prices range too high to operate for shipment. Sales at $3.44, 3.50, 3.56, 3.62½ and 3.68 per bbl., as to brand. We quote $3.44@3.60 at the moment, the sales being mostly at 3.50. From store $3.62@3.75, and for extra brands 3.81@3.87½.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are in rather better demand, and sales of 300 bu. at $1.25@1.37½ per bu. Apples are in very active demand, and sales of 105 bu. at 70c, 200 bu at 75c, both on the wharf, and 250 bushels in lots from store at 75c ℔ bu. No pealed Peaches on the market. The limited stock of Foreign fruit has been increased by arrivals to-day. Smyrna Figs held in first hands at 15c. M. R. Raisins held at $3.00@3.12½ and sales.

Green—Apples are in very active demand and range from $1 up to 1.75 on the wharf as in quality, condition, size of bbls, &c. Further receipts of Oranges and quick sales on boats and wharf at $5@5.50 ℔ box. Sales of Lemons at $2.50@3. Season for Cranberries over.

Feed—No cargo arrivals of Bran or Shorts for a long time—they are in active demand, but for want of sales no price can be given.

Fish—Sales of Lake Fish at $8 ℔ bbl.—subsequently they declined and we now quote 7.50. In other descriptions the sales are of a retail character.

Feathers—The only sale this week of moment was 1500 lbs Prime at 28c, at which they are held. Stock increasing, but will be sent forward.

Grain—*Barley* continues in active demand at 75c for Prime.

Oats—We notice sales of 8@900 bu at 16, 16½ and 17c, nearly all at the former.

Wheat—Prime is quick at 70c—Inferior to Prime 60@70c.

Rye—Sales of 750 bu from store at 43c, and sales 400 bu from wagon at 40c ℔ bu.

Corn.—Sale of 600 bu. afloat at 25c.

Glass—The sales and shipments of country brands of Glass have been to a very fair extent. Sales from first hands below our quotations. The stock is kept up. The opening of Navigation to the North will give vent to a very fair product.

Groceries—The receipts continue pretty large—521 hhds sugar and 1191 bbls Molasses.

Sugar—Our report of last week left the market in rather a quiet condition, an advance of fully ¼ cent having been established. On Thursday and Friday several buyers from the country were in the market, and the receipt of news of a continued advance in other markets created some activity. Sales were made as follows:—50 hhds Good Fair, to go out of the market, at 4½c; 25 hhds Common at 4½c; 25 hhds Fair at 4½c; 40 hhds very Fair at 4½c; 35 hhds same quality at 4½c; re-sale of 10 hhds not strictly Prime at 4¾c, all cash or equivalent. On Saturday something was done, but on Monday and Tuesday further intelligence of an advance east and west imparted still greater activity—sellers previously became buyers and a heavy business was done, though without holders succeeding in establishing a certain advance. Sales heard of as follows:—50 hhds Fair at 4½c, 4 mos; 25 hhds same quality at 4½c; 25 hhds same quality and price; 9 hhds *old* common at 4c; 85 hhds old, about prime, at 5c, 8 mos; 12 hhds same lot at 5c, cash; 125 hhds Prime, in lots of 5 to 20, at 4¾@4⅞c. Further advices this morning have quite unsettled the market, and an advance of ¼@½ of a cent has been obtained. We hear of sales of over 100 hhds at 4¾@5c. We are unable to quote definitely, and give 4¾@5½c as a close quotation at the moment for Inferior to strictly Prime and choice lots.—The business of the week, including the lots reported above, and other sales not necessary to specify, is near 750 hhds, the great majority of sales being from first hands.

Molasses—The same causes which produced the movement in Sugar affected Molasses. We note the sales heard of in the order in which they occurred, viz:—100 bbls at 21c, 4 mos; 25 bbls at 21½c, cash; 35 bls same; 50 bls same; 150 bls at 22c, cash; 55, 100, 50, 60, 40, 25, all at 22c, cash or equivalent. Sales to-day of 500 bbls at 22½@23c, nearly all at the latter. 23½c was offered and refused for 100 bbls. We quote 23@24c, with an upward tendency.

P. S. Since writing the above we hear of sales of Molasses at 23½, 24, and 25 cents, 60 days. An order was received from Cincinnati, by steamer Cincinnati, limited however at 22c. Further sales of 35 hhds sugar, Prime, at 5@5 1-10c per lb.

☞One cause of the advance in Sugar and Molasses, not mentioned above, is the heavy advance in freights from New Orleans.

Coffee—We were in error in stating last week that the stock of Coffee was mostly of high grades. On careful inquiry we find it generally of medium and low qualities. N. O. Rio is offered freely at 6½@7c. The stock will be filled up in a short time.

Tea—Sale of 10 half-chests best quality Young Hyson at 66c ℔ lb.

Lard has advanced. Sale of 20 bls No. 1 at 6c, part cash. The stock out of packers' hands is small, and they sell No. 1 Keg freely in a retail way at 6@6½c. We quote to embrace extremes 5¾@6½c.

Metals—The advance in the East continues both on Bar and Pig.

Iron—Bar is very firm at the former rate of 3c. Juniata 3½@3¾c, sales at the former.

Steel—Further sales of Spring at 5¼c in large lots. We quote 5¼@5½c.

Pig Metal—The arrivals from the Allegheny have been fair *for the season*. The transactions have not been numerous, but in large lots. So far as heard of, they were, 500 tons Allegheny Forge of fair quality part at $25, 4 mos and part at $26, 6 mos—this lot is deliverable at Wheeling. 180 tons at $25, 6 mos and 100 tons No. 1 at $27, 6 mos. Sale of 20 tons Hanging Rock Foundry at $28, 4 mos. A sale of choice H. R., not before reported, was closed on Tuesday week at $29.50, 4 mos.

Oils—Sales of 800 galls country pressed Linseed at 72c and we note a contract for the future delivery of 2000 galls at 72c and 50c for the bbls. Sales Cincinnati Lard Oil at 53c. City is held at 60c.

Pork—We are not advised of a single transaction, nor are we aware that any has been offered.

Rags are in active demand at 2½@3c for good mixed and 3½@4½c for white, cash.

Rice—Sales of 45 tcs in lots at 4@4½c, at which it is firm.

Salt—Sales of No. 1 Allegheny and Monongahela White afloat to the extent of 500 bbls at 94@96c ℔ bbl. Sales of 550 bls old, dry, delivered, at $1,10@1.12 and subsequently at 1.06¼. The market is unsettled.

Seeds—*Clover* has declined. We note sales of 75 bbls from store at $3@3.37½, 3.25 and 3.12½ ℔ bu. With a falling market we quote $3@3.12½ as the wagon price. *Timothy*—We hear of no sales of moment—small lots at $1.25@1.37½, with an upward tendency. *Flaxseed*—Sales of 400 bu at $1 per bushel, and subsequently $1.04 was offered for a lot of clean in store and refused. The receipts have been very fair.

Tallow—Further sales of Rendered at 6c and Rough at 4c.

Tanners Scraps are always in good demand at 2¼@2½c ℔ lb.

Tin Plate—About the close of our last report ¼ x advanced and is now firmly held at $10 per box.

Whiskey—The receipts are fair, and sales of 125 bbls common at 17½@17¾c. Rectified steady at 21c.

Wool—Pulled is heavy and will probably decline. Other qualities are in active demand at pretty full prices.

Retail Prices in the Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 12, 1845.

Article	Price
Apples, ℔ peck	12½@30
Beef, best cuts ℔ lb	—@10
Middling	3 @ 4
Corned	—@ 6
Dried	—@ 8
Carcase, round	2½@ 3
Beets, ℔ hlf-peck	—@ 6¼
Butter, fresh Fran lb	18@25
Fresh Roll	14 @16
Apple, ℔ qt	8 @10
Beans, ℔ qt	—@ 5
Cabbage, ℔ head	1 @ 6
Carrots ℔ bunch	2 @ 3
Cellery, do	4 @ 5
Chickens, live, pair	—@25
Cleaned	25 @31
Chesnuts ℔ qt	none
Corn Meal, sift'd, bu	—@ 44
Unsifted	—@—
Cranberries, ℔ qt	—@10
Ducks, live, pair	—@—
Cleaned	—@31
Eggs, ℔ dozen	7 @ 8
Geese, cleaned, each	25 @31
Hams, green	—@ 8
" smoked	7 @ 9
Hominy, ℔ qt	3 @ 5
Honeycomb, ℔ lb	—@15
" strained, qt	—@—
Lard, rend'd, ℔ lb	—@ 8
Mutton, ℔ lb	3 @ 5
Oats, ℔ bushel	—@20
Onions, ℔ hlf-peck	—@ 5
Pudding Liver, lb	—@ 5
Pork, best cuts lb	4 @ 5
Carcase	—@3½
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	3 @ 4
Potatoes Merc'r, bu	—@41
Neshannocks	—@20
Sweet hlf-peck	—@—
Peaches ℔ hf peck	—@18
Dried, ℔ qt	—@ 6
Pickles, ℔ doz	4 @ 6
Sausages, ℔ lb	5 @ 6
Sausage meat	5 @ 6
Sausages, dried	5 @ 6
Tongues Beef green	5 @12
Do dried	—@25
Turkeys, live, each	—@—
Do cleaned	50 @75
Veal, best cuts lb	4 @ 5
Walnuts ℔ hlfpck	4 @ 5
Fish.	
Perch ℔ bunch	20 @25
Suckers	—@12½
Salmon	—@25
Pike	—@25
Catfish	—@25
Flour.	
Wheat ℔ 100 lbs	1 75@2 00
Rye do	1 25 @ —
Buckwheat do	1,12@1 25

A very slim market. Butter is higher. Poultry very scarce and higher. Fish very plenty. Eggs very abundant. Maple Molasses sold at 20@25c per quart.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street

Goehring's Yards,
Allegheny city, March 12.

The offerings were larger this week, and prices declined a shade on the outside of last week. Sales as follows:

136 head of Beef Cattle at 3@3½c per lb. net.

25 head of Sheep at $—@2.25 per head.

An advance on the latter. A few head of very superior Cattle brought 4c.

Money, Exchange, Marine Insurance, &c.

The Banks are discounting every scrap of good paper thrown in, and so far as accommodations to No. 1 customers are concerned the market is very easy. Out of doors money is not so plenty and ranges from 9 to 12 per cent. Eastern Exchange is scarce—the Banks have ceased drawing and the premium has advanced from ½ to ¾@1 ℔ ct. Uncurrent Bank Notes and State Relief Scrip continue rather scarce, but the buying rate is still 1½ ℔ ct dis.—there is enough to do business on. County and city scrip plenty at 1½ ℔ ct dis. All the great channels of Western Inland Navigation are in capital order and at good stages—Insurance, consequently, ranges to the lowest point. The following are the current rates in ordinary stages of water:

On Steamboat Hulls per year	7½@1	per cent.
Cargoes in the same from New Orleans to Pittsburgh	1 @ 3	"
From St. Louis	1 @ 2	"
Pittsburgh to Cincinnati	½@ 1	"
" St. Louis	1@ 2	"
" N. Orleans	¾@ 2	"

New Orleans Market, March 1,

Sugar advanced ¼@½ cent, the latter on the lower grades and ranges from 3¾@5¼. On Plantation 3¼@4½c, but no sales at the inside figure. Molasses is very active demand and advanced on Levee to 20½@21c. Lots on the coast desirably located growing very scarce—sales at 15@15½c ℔ gall.—Prices Current.

COME AT LAST—A lot of real Goshen Cheese, of very superior quality and flavor—call and get a slice. m13 A G REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

A FEW bxs prime Lemons and sweet Oranges just rec'd and for sale by A G REINHART, m13 140 Liberty st.

Codfish—1500 lbs prime Grand Bank Codfish on hand and for sale by A. G. REINHART, m10 140 Liberty st.

No 1 Mackerel—20 hf and qr bbls prime No. 1 Mackerel, selected and put up especially for family use, in store and for sale by A. G. REINHART, m10 140 Liberty st.

White Lead—Gregg & Eaton's Pure White Lead a constant supply on hand and for sale by m10 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st

Buckets—40 doz patent Beaver Buckets in store and for sale by A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

Tile Brick for Sale.

2,000 TILE BRICK for sale, suitable for ovens of any description. Enquire at the Glass store of PARKE & HANNEN, Wood st. m12-d2&1w*

M. TIERNAN. N. G. MURPHY. J. A. WILSON.

MURPHY, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Jones, Murphy & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, No. 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

ARE now receiving a splendid assortment of Spring Dry Goods, to which constant additions shall be made throughout the season.

City Dealers and Merchants visiting the city, are respectfully invited to examine their stock before purchasing. They will find terms and prices *altogether satisfactory*. m11-d&wtm

ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, NO. 1.

TO be completed in parts, by Rev. Alexander Fletcher A. M., author of Guide to Family Devotion, &c. Containing the Old and New Testaments with explanatory notes, practical observations, copious marginal references, &c., every part embellished with a highly finished engraving on steel, including views of the principal places mentioned in Scripture, with drawings taken on the spot. Price 25 cents a number. For sale by m5 ROBT CARTER, No. 56 Market st.

New Musical Work.

THE PSALMODIST, a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn tunes chiefly new, adapted to the various numerous metres now in use, together with Chants, Anthems, Motets, and various other pieces for the use of choirs, congregations, singing schools and musical associations, most of which are now, for the first time, presented to the American public, by Thos. Hastings and Wm. B. Bradbury. For sale at New York prices by ROBT. CARTER, No 56 Market st., m5 between 3d and 4th sts.

Dried Peaches—40 bush prime Peaches, halves, 30 " Pealed On hand and for sale by A. G. REINHART, m10 140 Liberty st.

DAMASK VENITIAN CARPET—4-4, ¾ and ½ Damask Venitian Carpet, rich style, suitable for Churches, Halls, &c., rec'd at the Carpet and Dry Goods house of [m13] R D THOMPSON. No 110 Market st.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH—A superior assortment of Oil Cloths of all widths, and which will be cut to any required size, for sale at the Carpet and Dry Goods house of [m13] R D THOMPSON, No 110 Market st.

Building Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of building lots situate opposite Herr's Island, and adjoining the Penna. Canal and village of New Troy, being within half a mile of the chartered limits of Allegheny city.—Those lots fronting on the canal are 100 feet front, and 264 feet deep, and those fronting on the New Troy road 100 feet front, and 224 feet deep.

TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. Stephen R. Morrison near the premises, or to the subscriber in Wilkins Township. C. SNIVELEY, m10-d1w&w3t* Administrator of Danl. Herr, dec'd.

Scratch! Scratch!!

TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, &c.

WHO would for a single day scratch, when afflicted with the tetter, itch, or other diseases of the skin, if they knew what would relieve and cure them?

"Tis horrible to be obliged to rub and scratch when alone, but more horrible to abstain from it (for decency sake,) when in company. Let it be remembered that Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment is the most efficacious of any other preparation in existence, in curing Tetter, Itch, and other diseases of the skin. As all diseases of the skin must arise from the impurity of the blood and fluids of the body, and where such diseases may be of long standing, and the constitution affected thereby, if DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS be used with the ointment, they will cure any case whatever, and if they do not, the money will be returned by Dr. Leidy. Many cases, however, will be effectually cured by Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment, unless the whole system is impregnated by the diseased humors, which will be completely carried off from the system by Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, and the surface of the skin healed by the Ointment.

Price of Ointment 25 cents.

For sale by B. A FAHNESTOCK & Co., m7 corner of Wood and 6th sts.

New Spring Goods.

JUST OPENED, at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY, North East corner of Fourth and Market sts.

New Spring calicoes and chintzes, from 12½ to 25 cts.
4-4 chintzes, only 1? cts per yard.
Shirting muslins, from 10 to 12½
Hamilton sheetings, 1½ yard wide.
Waltham do 1½ do do
Crash, for towelling.
Russia Diaper.
Irish Linens of superior make and cheap, &c., &c., all of which will be sold very low, either wholesale or retail. ml

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of Jonathan Waycoff, late of Elizabeth township, to make payment to the undersigned without delay. And those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated.

ISAAC WAYCOFF, Acting Executor. m7-w6t Elizabeth, Pa.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of Sarah Backhouse, of Ohio township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her old stand in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a License to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. SARAH BACKHOUSE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Ohio township, do certify, that Sarah Backhouse, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Duff,	James Callan,
Thos. McMasters,	J. B. Duff,
George Parsons,	George Holley,
Saml. Merriman,	C. Duff,
David Hood,	Jas Park,
H Bowers,	M. Haney.

m7-w3t*

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Pitt tp. 2½ miles from Pittsburgh, on Monongahela river, in January last, a black and white Cow, with short horns supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. m4-d1t&w3t* JOHN ARTHURS

New Seasonable Goods at Wholesale,

No. 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of Spring Dry Goods, to which frequent additions will be made during the Spring season.

As they are selling for the cash, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock. fe25 d1w3t* W. M. COOPER & Co.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of James B. Foster, of Baldwin township, Allegheny county, deceased, to call and settle without delay. And those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HARVEY McDONOUGH, J. T. McKNIGHT, Executors. feb 11-w6t*

PHILIP R. KINCAID,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURER,

Corner of Liberty and Pitt Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THANKFUL for the past liberal patronage of his friends and the public, can now say in safety that his COMMON FARMING PLOUGH, (of its different sizes, both right and left,) known as the "KINCAID PLOUGH," (after a fair test of eight years by some of the best farmers) is acknowledged to be the best now in use—also his COTTON AND SUGAR PLOUGH, made to the most useful modles, and of the greatest variety, and of the best materials, and at the lowest prices.

Persons at a distance can refer to any of the Merchants of this city, and in particular persons in the Cotton and Sugar country can refer to Messrs JOSEPH & JAMES MARLATT of Pittsburgh, who have been selling my Ploughs in those sections for the last seven or eight years. (Observe—All my Ploughs have my name on the inside of the mouldboard. dec16-d&wly

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable property in the City of Allegheny, on the bank of the Ohio river, one acre of land, on which is erected a large and convenient two story brick dwelling, containing eight rooms with kitchen, and dining room in the basement story. Also, a stable and carriage house, with a well of excellent water. This property is well calculated for erecting any Public Works, being near Pittsburgh, and a good road to the same. Payments made easy, as most of the purchase money may remain in the purchaser's hand for a number of years.

ALSO,

For Rent, a two story brick house in Third street, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, Smithfield street, jan 22-d1w&wtf Between First and Second.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, one of the Executors of the Estate of Lewis Brawner, dec'd, late of Smith township, Washington Co., Pa., will offer at public sale, on Thursday, March 20, 1845, a tract of land situate on the waters of Raccoon in Smith township, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Clokey and others, containing about 260 Acres, more or less, with a frame house and stable—about 150 acres cleared and in good culture—with a first rate Mill seat. The above property will be sold in parcels or altogether to suit purchasers. Subject to a lease of one year from the 1st of April A. D. 1845. Any person wishing to buy a good stock farm would do well to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known, which will be easy. fe 20-wts MOSES JACKSON, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of John Cowan, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, deceased, to call and settle without delay. And those having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB ALTER, JOSIAH McJUNKIN, Executors. feb26-w6t*

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!!

W. M. Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist,

Office and residence on Fourth, a few doors above Wood st.

FROM Dr. Wright's long experience in the department of *Surgical* and *Mechanical Dentistry* he feels confident that all operations performed by him will give entire satisfaction. m1 d1w&2t

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

360 ACRES of first rate land, on Flaherty's creek, near the Ohio river and adjoining the village of Shousetown, about 12 miles from the city. About 150 acres are cleared, nearly one half in meadow. There are several dwelling houses upon the premises, one of which was erected during the present year. The whole, or part will be sold upon liberal terms or exchanged for city property.

A lot on the Fourth street road, being lot No. 6, in Harven's plan, 45 feet front by 120 in depth, cornering on two streets and running back to an alley, twenty feet wide.

A house and lot in Mount Baldwin.

21 lots in the village of New Troy, of various sizes.—These lots are contiguous and are well suited for a cemetery. They will be sold singly or together. Apply to ALFRED W. MARKS, jan 1—d&wtf 4th st., corner of Cherry alley

MILTENBERGER & BROWN

Offer for Sale or Exchange for Property in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE subscribers, desirous of winding up their old business, offer to sell on time, or will take in exchange, suitable property in this city, the following described property, to wit:

1600 Acres of land, lying on both sides of the Youghiogheny river, six miles below Connelsville, Fayette co., Pa. This property is well known as the Little Falls or Franklin Iron Works—one of the best water powers in this part of the country; and will be cut up into farms to suit purchasers, and the price to suit the times, and the terms to suit the purchasers.

They will offer on favorable terms 4 Lots near the New Court House, fronting on Coal Lane between High street and Grant street. These lots are 20 feet front by 80 and 121 feet deep, opening on an Alley in the rear.

2 Lots on Holmes' Hill—Nos. 48 and 49—24 feet front by 122 feet deep—adjoining property of Thomas Liggett in the rear.

2 Lots in Allegheny city—Nos. 49 and 50—fronting on Lacock street, 32 feet front by 110 feet deep to an alley—on which is erected two good and commodious two story brick houses, with dining rooms and kitchens on the same floor, with a good well of water and a pump in the yard.

They also offer a FORCE PUMP, which has never been put in use, made to attach to machinery in case of fire, to be used with hose—equal to one of our best engines.

ALSO, a set of Slitters with wrought iron housings to slit Nail Rods ⅜, ½ and 1 inch wide by any thickness.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber at his dwelling on Liberty street opposite Ferry. jan 27-d&w6m GEO. MILTENBERGER

The Southern and Western Mail.

We should like very much to know what is the reason that this Mail comes in so unreasonably late. Here we are at one o'clock A. M. Saturday morning, waiting, as we have to wait nearly every night, for this sluggish Mail to come in—our readers want the news—they wish to know to-day who his Excellency Mr. Polk has chosen for his Cabinet, but from present appearances very likely they will be disappointed. Our subscribers in the North look for it by the next mail, but they must wait till Monday before we can accommodate them, all because this Southern Mail, which according to the contract time, should be in at 8 P. M., on Friday, does not come in till Saturday morning, and meanwhile the paper must go to press. There is power somewhere to bring the Contractor to his time, and we think he has had his own way long enough. If no reformation can be effected, why, all we have to say is, that the Government might just as well save all the foolery of contracts. There is no earthly reason why all the morning papers in the city should be compelled to dance attendance on the pleasure of a carrier who violates his contract seven nights in the week. Clap a few round fines on him, and we shall see a marvellous improvement in a very brief period. If there was any reasonable excuse for such delay, we would not complain, but it is nearly always so, whether the roads are good or bad. We ask the attention of our Post Master to this intolerable conduct of the Contractor.

P. S. The above was written at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, under a feeling of chagrin and weariness, while waiting on the Mail. We finally gave it up and went home, having worn ourselves out, waiting night after night on this "slow coach." Our readers have to wait for important intelligence until Monday. We shall send this paper to the new Postmaster General, to see if he wont effect a remedy.

☞ Since writing the above we have been informed that the delay is caused by the Western Mail from Wheeling. Very well: if so, we hope the Contractor there will be compelled to come to time. All we want is that the Postmaster General will not allow which ever Contractor is in the fault, to trample on his contract with the impunity he has done for some time past.

ANOTHER LAUNCH.

On Saturday last, the iron steam Revenue Cutter, "*George M. Bibb*," was launched from the yard of Messrs. Freeman, Knapp & Totten, on the Allegheny river. The launch was published to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. Before that hour a large crowd of people were on the ground, notwithstanding the weather was rainy and disagreeable. Before all was ready, and while the workmen were still busy underneath her, removing the blocks on which she had rested, she unexpectedly, suddenly and swiftly started for her destined element, as if anxious and eager to kiss the foaming wave, which is forever hereafter to be her bed, and may be her grave.

The launch was beautiful, and she went easily and smoothly into the water, but we are sorry to have to record a painful accident attending it. Two of the workmen were unable to get out of her way, and one, a Mr. Burkhammer, was so badly injured that we hear he is since dead. The other, a Mr. M'Kee, will recover. Others were in great danger, but escaped. It is surprising that more were not injured, as the crowd were standing thickly along the wales, unapprehensive of danger and awaiting the usual signal.

The "*George M. Bibb*" is a beautiful vessel, about 250 tons burthen, constructed on Hunter's plan of submerged water-wheels. She sits beautifully on the water, and draws about 7 feet at the stern, and nearly 8 feet at her bow, with her engines, boilers, &c., on board, but without her armament. She is to carry at present, we understand, eight guns, but is pierced for a greater number. She is entirely finished except rigging. She is to be rigged with three masts. Her hull is painted black, with the exception of a white streak.

She is now lying in the Monongahela, moored a short distance from the shore, below Ferry street, where she will be rigged and receive her guns. Every part of her is of Pittsburgh manufacture and materials, and we have no doubt she will reflect the highest credit upon her constructors and the contractors. We are doubtful, however, of the success of Lieut Hunter's plan of propelling her.

We have now two *iron* sea-vessels, built, and to be rigged here, lying in the stream. Strangers visiting the city, will find them worth seeing.

MR. TYLER'S HASTE.

The Globe complains that Mr. Tyler mounted one of his relations, Mr. Waggaman, "as an express, to hasten to communicate to Texas that he, as President of the United States, had made his *election as to the alternatives* contained in the late act of Congress, looking to the admission of Texas into the Union; and that he had chosen *that alternative* which it is known could not have commanded a majority in the Senate, and had rejected that which carried the majority in the House up from *twenty-two* to *fifty-six*."

We infer from this that Mr. Tyler has chosen the Joint Resolutions, and rejected Mr. Benton's appendage. The Globe thinks Mr. Tyler should have waited for Mr. Polk to make this selection. We think so too; but Mr. Tyler wants all the glory of the Texas iniquity.

The following paragraph in the Globe's remarks, as it reveals the *origin* of this Texas affair, will be read with interest:

"But, apart from all considerations of public policy, what will the country think of the *propriety* and decorum of this attempt to forestall the action of the chief magistrate chosen by the people with an especial eye to this question, and to whom *alone* it is notorious the discretion confided in the act of Congress was intended to apply? It is clear that, as Mr. Tyler began his Presidential career in virtue of an accident, that he means to take the benefit of the whole chapter of accidents, *to blend himself with results* having their origin in the councils of Generals Jackson and Houston, *and which his inauspicious management has so far marred in their progress.*"

Who did it?—Who changed the name of the iron Revenue Cutter? It was long ago announced that her name was to be "*John Tyler.*" It was so stated in the report of the Treasury department. Some of her furniture was also marked "*Tyler.*" On Friday last, however, it was announced that her name was "*George M. Bibb.*" Who changed it?

Mr. Coleman, the inventor of the æolian attachment to the piano forte, came passenger from England in the Hibernia, and is at present with his family at Saratoga. He is said to have disposed of his patent-right in England and France for what will yield him an annuity equal to the interest upon three hundred thousand dollars.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 5, 1845.

Dear Sir:—In the House this morning Mr. Bigham introduced a bill authorizing Courts to allow amendments to be made in the names of parties to suits pending therein.

Mr. Smith of Berks, from the Committee on Banks, reported against the establishment of a Free Banking System in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Harper, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to extend the boundaries of Lawrenceville; the bill includes Wainwright's Island in the borough limits, together with other adjoining property.

Mr Cummings, from the Committee on Claims reported against the claims for damages of Wm. C. Miller.

The Election bill was then taken up, on second reading, and occupied the House until near the hour of adjournment. It changes the place of holding elections in numerous districts, among others, in Pine township, Allegheny County, from Cochran's to Fogle's in accordance with petitions to that effect presented some days ago. The bill passed finally and has been sent to the Senate.

Several private bills were also taken up and passed, and various Senate amendments concurred in.

An Act for changing venue in *Criminal* cases, was under consideration when the House adjourned.

In Senate, a remonstrance was presented against the confirmation of the nomination of Stephen Baldy, as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County.

Mr. Darsie presented a petition for an alteration of the License laws.

Mr. Sullivan, one for a change in the mode of collecting taxes.

A supplement to an act for the construction of a State Road from Elizabeth, Allegheny County, to Brownsville, Fayette County passed finally.

The bill relative to a Supreme Court reporter was taken up, passed second reading, and on motion of Mr. Sullivan, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill relative to Transporters and boatmen, for the protection of property passing over the State works from "breaches of trust," passed second reading and was postponed until Saturday.

The bill supplementary to the act of 1832, relative to Orphan's Courts, passed finally. This act provides that, on a refusal of heirs to take part of an estate at the appraised valuation, the Court may allow the executors or administrators to sell the same, under the provision of the act to which it is a supplement. It also renders valid sales of this kind hertofore made.

It is currently reported here that J. B. Andrews, late clerk of the House, is dead. I cannot vouch for the truth of the rumor.

Messrs. Forsyth and Cunningham, of your County Board, left this morning for Pittsburgh.

The election of a Senator is talked of, but rather quietly; should Mr. Buchanan resign, Gen. Simon Cameron, of the Middletown Bank, will stand a good chance with the "anti-Bank Democrats"—he is working hard for it. Judge Champneys, of the State Senate, and Jesse Miller are also prominent candidates; the chances are in favor of Judge Woodward.

The Revenue Committee have assessed Adams County at the same rate it has heretofore borne after much discussion. Allegheny comes next, but had not been decided upon this forenoon. Below I give their proceedings for the day—you tax-payers will find it interesting.

The amendment of Mr. Gibbons to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bill, was not taken up to-day, on account of the absence of that gentleman from indisposition. The friends of the bill do not object to the amendment, I believe, and have strong hopes of its passage.

BOARD OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

Harrisburg, March 5, 1845.

The assessment of *Adams* County was fixed as heretofore at $4,344,356.

Allegheny.—Mr. Lewis of Chester moved to postpone until further evidence could be obtained, which was not agreed to, and the following assessment was decided upon:

Description of property.	Amount of Assessm't.	Rate pr ct.	Amount of Tax.	Tax upon surp's over former assessment.
Real Estate,	$13,414,371	0.3	$40,243 12½	
Personal Property,	414,245	0.3	1,242 73½	
Money at Interest,	643,506	0.3	1,930 52	
Stocks in For'n Corp'ns,	34,500	0.3	102 50	$102 50
Furniture over $300,	65,575	0.3	196 72½	
Pleasure Carriages,	28,978	,01	289 78	
Trades, over $200,	59,850	,01	598 50	
Salaries, " "	8,000	,02	160 00	160 00
Tax on Watches,			531 50	
Total,	$2,599,025		$45,295 42	$262 50

Additions were made upon only two items, increasing your *State* Tax $262 50.

Berks County remains at her former assessment.

Harrisburgh, March 6, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Some of the petitions presented this morning, were of any interest to your readers, and a list of them would tire the patience of all.

After an hour or more spent in their presentation and reference, Mr. Sanderson moved to take up the bill to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners, which was negatived, 24 to 63, so that the probability is that the Board will be allowed to proceed with its business.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution that the State Treasurer inform the House whether he has paid any money to the Western Penitentiary during the past fiscal year, and upon what authority, which was agreed to.

Mr. Burnside offered a resolution that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to inquire inquire into the expediency of requiring all companies applying for incorporation to pay a resonable tax, and also imposing a reasonable tax upon private bills, which was agreed to.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution requesting the Canal Commissioners to inform the House of the amount of different appropriations for trucks and the expenses and receipts in detail, amount due, &c. &c., which was adopted.

Mr. Parke offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill, providing for the sale of the public works, at a reduced price. This gave rise to much discussion, and a motion made by Mr. Burrell, to amend by instructing the committee to "inquire into the expediency" of reporting such a bill, was under consideration when the House adjourned.

Mr. Cooper ably sustained the resolution, as tending to take the public works out of the hands of politicians of all parties and placing them in the possession of a Company, whose interest it would be to give every facility to the transportation of freight and passengers, that their revenue might be the greater; the people demanded a sale, and it should be made—the State taxes for paying the remainder of the debt would be then paid cheerfully—Mr. McGeehan thought it would lead to repudiation, and its effect would be to render the tax payers unwilling to pay anything, when a work upon which millions had been squandered was thus sacrificed.

No vote had been taken at the adjournment.

In Senate, Mr. Babbit (Judiciary) reported a bill to create a new Judicial district consisting of Warren, Tioga, Potter and McKean.

Mr. Sullivan expressed his decided dissent from this bill, and Mr. Black concurred in his remarks.

Mr. Chapman from the same committee reported averse to a bill on file to prevent "waste."

Mr. Cornmrn, (Corporations) reported adverse to the incorporation of the Monongahela Association of Boat Builders, at Elizabeth, Allegheny County.

Mr. Champneys read in place a bill to protect private property from corporations, preventing them from taking property without making payment therefor. The bill was taken up and passed finally.

In executive session the nominatsons of H. Pettibone of Luzerne, and S. Oaks of Columbia, as Associate Judges were unanimously confirmed.

The Senate refused to take up the nomination of Stephen Baldy of Columbia county, three days not having elapsed since it was made. The rules were not suspended.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill and amendment were, on motion of Mr. Gibbons, referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Gibbons, Sherwood, Darsie, Chapman and Hill, who will no doubt report favorably.

A bill to incorporate a company to make a road from Portersville, Butler county, to Scotts Bridge, Beaver county, passed in committee on second reading.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville was taken up and passed finally.

Board of Revenue Commissioners, March 5.—Adams, Berks, Butler, and Chester, assessment as heretofore. Allegheny increased $42,500, increasing the annual tax $266,50.

March 6.—Armstrong, Beaver, Clarion and Cambria, Delaware and Huntingdon as before.—Dauphin increased $612,233,25 increasing their tax $2,736,70.

March 7.—Mercer, Mifflin and Indiana were assessed as heretofore. The following counties were increased:

	Incr'd assessm't.	Increased tax.
Lehigh,	$1,101,769 95	$3,471 33
Lancaster,	2,494,217 00	7,482 65

Mr. Lowrie made an able speech before the Board of Revenue Commissioners this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

March 6th, P. M.

From the Baltimore American.

The Locofocos of the Senate hold a caucus to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The absence of Mr. Pearce of Md. and the severe illness of Mr. Bates of Mass. make up for the two vacancies by the resignations of Mr. Walker from Mississippi, and Mr. Buchanan of Pa. There were but forty-five Senators present to-day—23 Locofocos and 22 Whigs. Whatever the party design to do, therefore, can easily be accomplished. There is great fear of proscription in all the public offices, and yet great hope that no man may be removed from public office without cause.

Mr. Tyler left the city yesterday for his plantation on James' River in Virginia. He was followed by a few friends, and it is said being a little while behind his time, the boat would not wait for him.

There are rumors floating about the city that Richard Rush, of Pa. has been nominated Minister to England; Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Minister to Mexico, and General Armstrong, of Tennessee, as Consul to Liverpool. There is no truth in these rumors, but they serve as straws to show which way the wind blows.

Mr. Rush has also been talked of as Mr. Buchanan's successor in the Senate.

The Senate sat with closed doors until 3 o'clock, and then adjourned until Monday next.

I do not learn that any nominations were acted upon, and am told that none were considered, which is probable from the length of the session and the absence of Mr. Benton, who was detained at home by indisposition. An Indian treaty was ratified, and it is whispered that an Oregon treaty was submitted for consideration. It is certain that Mr. Bancroft's case was not touched, and that there is a strong, if not a sufficient, opposition to his confirmation.

☞ The scene in the Senate chamber of the United States, on the day of the Inauguration, was of a most impressive character. The National Intelligencer says:

The Diplomatic Corps entered the hall while the Vice President was speaking, and took their seats on the left of the chair, opposite the Judges. If the appearance of Major General Scott, with his towering form and lofty plumes, and other General and Staff Officers, in full uniform, called forth comments and inquiries in all quarters, who can tell the impression on one of the sons of the West, now visiting cities for the first time, of the brilliant, many-colored, dazzling spectacle of official national costumes now presented to his gaze! "Who is that gentleman in the bright red coat!" "Which is the British Minister!" "Which is the French!" "Who is that with the large epaulets!" "Where is the Spanish Minister!" "Who are those in the back row!—that one with the gold snuff-box in his hand!—that young man with the black moustaches!" "Where is the *Mexican* Minister!" A hundred questions like these might be heard among the crowd in the gallery, and the man who could answer seemed to be looked to as a sort of oracle.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, March, 5, 1845, 5, P. M.

The Senate met this morning at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by GEO. M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. There was a full Senate with the exception of Mr. Bates, of Mass., who continues quite unwell, and who has been dangerously ill since Saturday last.

Mr. Woodbury offered a resolution that a committee of two persons be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate were ready to receive any communication he might wish to make.

The resolution was adopted and the President instructed to appoint a committee of two persons.

Mr. M'Duffie now moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and the galleries were cleared, which had been well filled with strangers. The remainder of the session was conducted with closed doors except during the reception of a message from the President by the hands of his new private Secretary, Mr. Walker, of Nashville.

At half past two the doors were opened and information was received of the nomination of the following Cabinet Officers:

James Buchanan, Secretary of State.
Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury.
William L. Marcy, Secretary of War.
George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.
Cave Johnson, Post Master General.
John Y. Mason, Attorney General.

All these nominations were confirmed with but one exception, and that exception was Mr. Bancroft, who for reasons not known to the public appears not to have been as acceptable as the nomination of other members of the Cabinet. The, presumed reason, however, is the unfitness of Mr. B. for so important a post at such a time as this.

☞ Mr. Polk's Inaugural embodies more direct untruth than it is usual to crowd into a document of this nature. His broad assertion that "*Texas was once ours,*" is contradicted by facts of the most palpable notoriety. His assertion that our Government secures liberty and opportunity to all, stands out in glaring contrast with the fact that Three Millions of our People are by law denied the right to their own bodies, may be hard worked, badly fed, cruelly treated and not paid at all, in perfect accordance with law, and their very wives and children sold where they can never see them again. Mr. Polk is himself the owner of something like a hundred of these unfortunate beings. Now, whether it be right or wrong that they should be thus owned, it is certainly wrong to falsify it, by asserting that *all* are protected in their natural rights by our institutions and laws, as Mr. Polk does.

His poor sophistry about annexation will deceive no one who is not grossly ignorant of the means by which that Annexatien has been effected and the purposes, so manfully avowed by Calhoun, McDuffie, James Hamilton, &c. &c.—for which it was sought. Has not all aggression, from the beginning of time, been just as innocent and peaceful as this—taking the aggressors word for it?

On the Tariff, Mr. Polk proves himself the same low demagogue he has ever been. Think of a man who *owns* a hundred laborers, paying them no wages, and keeping them poorly fed and coarsely clad, insinuating *his* especial love for "the toiling millions," and his fear that legislation may benefit "the wealthy few!" The impudence of this cant almost denudes it of hypocrisy. The attempt of Polk to use over again the juggling phrases of his letter to Kane, shows him of narrower intellect than we had supposed. These phrases answered the turn of the candidate, but they are sadly out of place in the mouth of the President. The People expected some declaration of his sentiments on the Tariff question, and not a new shift for conceaing them. The poor stuff about not "taxing one section or one class for the benefit of another," &c., elucidates nothing, advances nothing. It only proves the author incapable of comprehending the bases of a true National policy. To array and balance one thing against another—to harm one interest as little as another is the limit of his vision. A policy which shall regard, embrace, and positively benefit *all* interests, is an idea too vast for his little soul. An equal distribution of '*burdens*' is the height of his ambition. If his policy of putting low duties on all the coarse and common necessaries of life had prevailed hitherto, **we should be annually importing many millions' worth of Hats, Boots, Shoes, Axes, Cloths, &c. &c. which are now made much cheaper and better by our own workmen at home.**

The mixture of verbal piety and practical knavery in this Inaugural cannot fail to disgust the right-thinking reader.—But we have no room to speak farther this morning.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ A General Appropriation Bill has been reported in the House, at Harrisburgh. The principal appropriations of general interest are, "Interest on the funded debt, in August, $885,026 50." "Repairs of Canals and Railroads, $252,000." "Common Schools, $200,000."

One of the Loco Foco papers having recently taken great credit for Mr. Polk, from the circumstance that he attended church in a plain carriage since his arrival in Washington, the New Bedford Mercury very appositely remarks upon this great Democratic glorification, that Mr. Adams used to go on foot to church while he was President of the United States, while at this time, it is considered a wonderful stretch of "republican simplicity" to go to church in a plain carriage.

Switzerland.—The late arrivals from Europe have brought intelligence from time to time of the efforts by the people of Switzerland to expel the Jesuits from their midst. A letter published in the Journal of Commerce mentions some of the popular proceedings. "Mass Meetings" are held in different sections, attended by from 5,000 to 25,000 people, at which resolutions are passed and other proceedings adopted. An extra session of the Legislature is to be held in consequence of the prevailing state of affairs.

Destructive Fire in Washington City.—On Wednesday night last, the National Theatre, a very handsome edifice, and some six or eight dwellings, were consumed by fire, in Washington city. The fire broke out in the oil room of the theatre, while the performances were in progress, but the audience had an opportunity of escaping without accident. The Globe printing office was in danger, but was not injured. The loss is heavy.

Anastatic Printing.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "It is said that an agent of the English proprietor of the patent for the Anastatic process of printing recently discovered, is now in this city trying to dispose of the patent right for this country. The process is said to be remarkably simple, the operation being to transfer the impression of type, or any print to the surface of a polished plate of zinc, and then to bring it out in slight relief to receive the ink, and so to work from it as from the stone of the lithographic press."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

From the Auditor General's Report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th 1844, we compile the following items of local interest. The payments into the State Treasury by the Auctioneers of this city were as follows:

	Commissions.	Duties.
Samuel Fahnestock,	500	294,76
John D. Davis,	500	541,62
Patrick M'Kenna	500	45,65
Charles S. Bickley	420	554,06

From the tax on Bank dividends and corporation Stocks, the State realized as follows:

	Dividends.	Stocks.
Bank of Pittsburgh,	5,635,75	3,522,34
Exchange Bank,	3,939,58	2,463,38
Mer. & Man. Bank,	2,880,00	1,140,00
Farmers Dep. Bank,	——	160,00
Firemen's Ins. Co.	——	500,00
Franklin " "	——	497,00
Penn " "	——	100,00
Mon. Bridge "	——	542,34
All'y " "	——	509,09
North. Lib. "	——	46,31

The payments into the Treasury from Allegheny county by the present and late Treasurers, and other officers were,

For taxes on real and personal estate,	$31,397 25
" Tavern Licenses,	1,812 29
" Retailers "	731 54
" Pedlars "	167 20
" Brokers "	332 50
" Phamphlet laws,	11 88
" Tax on writs,	1,811 29
" Tax on certain offices,	22 32
" Collateral inheritance tax,	228 00
Total,	$36,514 27
Commissions and duties,	3,356 09
Tax on dividends and stocks,	21,945 79
	$61,816 15

This shows the amount of Taxes, directly and indirectly paid into the State Treasury. The disbursements in the County for the same period, so far as shown by the report were:

For Militia expenses,	$1,203 66
" Military Encampments,	150 00
" Pensions and Gratuities,	2,255 49
" University of Penna.	250 00
" Common Schools,	11,413 86
" Interest on Relief Notes, (Ex. Bank and Mer. & Man. Bank,	2,627 38
" Western Penitentiary,	5,308 00
	$23,218 39

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, March 10.

The water in the Canal reached Allegheny city last evening and we presume it is full this morning. The horses of several of the lines are here and operations will be commenced forthwith. It has been raining more or less for two days past, and the present stage of water in the Rivers will very probably be kept up. We now hear that the Beaver Division will be open sometime between the 15th and 20th of this month. Some arrivals of Metal from the Allegheny.

Flour—The market closed on Saturday evening at $3.44@3.50 for fair and good brands on the wharf and from wagon.

Cheese—Two wagon loads of loose W. R., the first in for some time, to the amount of about 4000 lbs, were taken on Saturday at 5c per lb cash—quality Ordinary. Resales of pick at 5¼. No Fine in market and very little Good. Fine would command 6c.

Butter is scarce. We notice a sale of Fair Roll at 10½c. The market is entirely bare of keg.

Rye is a shade lower. Prime lots are quick at 40c.

Whiskey—Sales of Common at 17¾@17½ and of Rectified at 21c.

Bank Movements in the year ending November, 1844.

The following is about as comprehensive a view of Bank Movements in this city as we have the means of making. The aggregate capital invested is nearly $3,000,000. The entire movement in 1844 is shown in the following table:

	Circulation.	Deposites.	Disc'ts.	Specie.
1st Quarter.				
Ex. Bank	211,380,00	258,022,63	926,646.15	305,477.30
Bk. of Pitts	193,560,00	693,295.64	1,079,305.82	359,627.99
Mer. & Man.	127,580,00	190,902.35	490,906.10	97,184.71
Far. De. Bk.		53,160,28	89,128.79	27,872.64
	532,520,00	1,195,380.90	2,585,986,86	790,162,64
2d Quarter.				
Ex. Bank	209,640.00	340,305,75	978,216.34	293,589.71
Bk. of Pitts	209,875.00	640,719,06	1,385,226.12	225,487,33
Mer. & Man.	148,165,00	185,423.41	528,880.95	91,606.16
Far. De. Bk.		52,586,72	113,016.98	13,384,66
	567,680,00	1,219,034,94	3,005,340.39	624,067,86
3d Quarter.				
Ex. Bank	266,055.00	471,204.93	1,003,667,62	431,305.00
Bk. of Pitts	251,955.00	668,248.61	1,214,522.39	389,610.47
Mer. & Man	147,080,00	217,030.28	488,784,09	82,880,50
Far. De. Bk.		56,036.48	90,902,27	38,444.76
	665,090,00	1,412,520,30	2,797,876,37	942,240,73
4th Quarter.				
Ex Bank	232,110.00	389,188,62	951,509,21	387,867.79
Bk. of Pitts	240,745.00	639,805,51	1,182,325.13	455,913.45
Mer. & Man	155,485,00	193,060.49	522,897,38	79,645.31
Far. De. Bk.		46,658,78	96,977.28	18,364,84
	628,340,00	1,268,713,40	2,753,709,00	941,791,39

The following table of the totals will more clearly exhibit its leading features:

	Circulation.	Deposites.	Disc'ts.	Specie.
1st Quarter	532,520	1,195,380.90	2,585,986.86	790,162,64
2d "	567,680	1,219,034.94	3,005,340,39	624,067.86
3d "	665,090	1,412,520,30	2,797,876.37	942,240.73
4th "	628,340	1,268,713,40	2,753,709,00	941,791,39

It is evident from the state of our Banks that they have not been able to fill their lines of discount so as to make their available capitals fully profitable. At no time, probably, since they were chartered, has it been easier to get accommodations than at present, but they are managed with a caution which, at times, appears to border on timidity. Of the three Banks of issue the Exchange Bank has kept a more extensive circulation than either of the others in proportion to its capital. During the first quarter it exceeded that of the Bank of Pittsburgh $17,820; in the second it fell short only $235; in the third it exceeded it $14,160, and in the fourth it fell short only $8,635. The disparity, however, between their deposites is striking. The difference in favor of the latter was in the

1st quarter	$435,273 01
2d quarter	300,413 31
3d quarter	197,013 68
4th quarter	250,616 89

And this notwithstanding the Exchange is the Government Deposite Bank.

The fluctuation in Deposites is remarkably small, being only $217,139 40 between the highest and lowest extreme.

The whole statement is one evidence of the solidity with which business is conducted in this city, and the comparatively small resort had by our heaviest houses to bank accommodations in their operations. It covers an entire commercial cycle, yet exhibits so small variation from one quarter to another, it might be inferred there was but little greater activity at one period than another. The truth is all the leading Houses are sufficiently strong to do in a great measure without such facilities, and not a few are in the habit of discounting their own paper at all times. And we presume there is no city of the same size in the West where there is a greater amount of capital idle, or only occasionally employed than this. The Insurance Companies contrive to keep the greater part of their surplus funds out: private capitalists keep much of their funds busy by discounting paper not considered good by the cautious Banks. On the other hand no avenue of speculation has been open, or none at least sufficiently inviting to provoke capitalists into action. In fact they have not embraced really safe opportunities for investing their funds, with spirit. The indications are that a change is taking place, and a greater disposition is manifested to operate in Real Estate, Manufactures, &c. This plethora of capital has been an actual injury to the city. The fortunate possessors of it, content with safe keeping, have been disinclined to employ it in active business themselves, and too prudent to allow others to use it for them. Had there been less, there would have been more activity and important results would have followed beneficial to the community at large. To specify no more—the agencies of our Manufacturers in Western cities, so much complained of, are clearly traceable to this source. The command of heavy capitals enables the owners to keep them there, which, were they weaker they could not do, and would be compelled to use means to bring customers to this market, instead of carrying their fabrics to them, as is now done. It would be of vast service if, by means of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or some other equally certain safe investment, our capitalists could be bled of a few hundred thousands or a million of dollars.

At N. Orleans on the 25th holders of Cotton demanded such full prices that 3000 bales were disposed of. Sugar was very firm and active at 3¼@5¼c. Molasses in active request at 17½@18c.—Pic.

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 Wood st., (one door above 2d,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. McCLINTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that he has received a large stock of CARPETING.

Consisting of the following varieties:
New Style Brussells Carpets;
New Style Imperial do;
Superfine Ingrain Carpets;
Extra fine do do;
Common do do;
4-4 and ¾ Twill'd Venetian do;
4-4 ¾ and ½ Plain do do;
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Plain and Fig'd Matting;
Chenealle, Tufted and Brussels Rugs;
Embossed and Printed Piano and Table Covers;
Plain and Fig'd Woollen Floor Cloths;
Flat and Oval Brass Stair Rods;
Damask and Watered Moreens;
Tufted, Manilla and Grass door Matts.

ALSO, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 27 inches to 18 ft. wide, and

STEAMBOAT TRIMMINGS

of all kinds. All of which have been recently purchased from the manufacturers and importers, and will be sold at a small advance. m5

Building Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of building lots situate opposite Herr's Island, and adjoining the Penna. Canal and village of New Troy, being within half a mile of the chartered limits of Allegheny city.—Those lots fronting on the canal are 100 feet front, and 264 feet deep, and those fronting on the New Troy road 100 feet front, and 224 feet deep.

TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. Stephen R. Morrison near the premises, or to the subscriber in Wilkins Township.

C. SNIVELEY,
m10-d1tw&w3t* Administrator of Danl. Herr, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Rundle, late of Pine Township, Allegheny county, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said Jas. Rundle, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

m11-w6t* WM. RODGERS, Administrator.

Office of the Allegheny Co., Mutual Insurance Co
February 14, 1845.

THE members of this Company are notified that an Election for 13 Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Company, on Tuesday, the 18th March next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., in pursuance of section 4th of the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws.

J. B. ROBINSON,
feb15-d1&wte Secretary.

SCARPA'S OIL.—The Editor of a New York paper gives the following testimony in favor of the Medicine:

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—A friend, whose word is most reliable, and who has no possible interest in the matter, but one of gratitude, desires us to say that he has been cured of inveterate Deafness, by the use of *SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL*, a Philadelphia medicine, which is not for sale in this city, but which he thinks ought to be, for the good of the afflicted. He has a sister who has also been cured by it. He earnestly advises all who are suffering from deafness to try the remedy, with an assurance that unless the case be extraordinary, the experiment will prove abundantly successful.—*N. Y. Trib.*

For sale at the Franklin Head printing office, 3d st. next door to Post Office, Pittsburgh. feb28-d&w3te

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
Nov. 12, 1844-d&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh.

R. E. McGOWIN,
Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq.,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	P. Mulvany,

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.
arch 7, 1844.—d&wly.

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.

B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market.

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest style;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chameleon Chusans, Tissues;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, [illegible] Turkerri, &c.
Plain and rich [illegible] mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls;
New style French prints, American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Gimpure, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured Bobinet Laces for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do; Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and Figured Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Lilad Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.

With every other article in the Dry Goods' line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.
oct 2—wtf

Birmingham Bridge & Road Company.

AGREEABLE to Act of Assembly, passed the 3d day of April A. D. 1837, and revived by Act passed the 18th April, 1843, notice is hereby given that books for subscription for Stock in said Company will be opened at the following places from 9 to 3 o'clock each day, viz: At the house of Dan'l. Shawhan in the Borough of Birmingham, on Monday the 24th day of March next. At the Merchant's Hotel in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 25th, and at the house of B. Acker in Reeceville, on Wednesday the 26th of March, when one or more of the Commissioners will be in attendance.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
JAS. PATTERSON, Jr. Sec'y.
fel 24-d1tw&w2tM

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1845.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

m1-wtf* JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, I have taken out letters of administration on the Estate of James Jordan, Sen., late of Plum tp. Allegheny county, deceased. All persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

m4-w6t* ROBT. CAROTHERS, Executor.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 30 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abishai Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and [illegible] a very desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, post office, &c., and will have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.
nov 22-d3&wtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3 improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land.

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvement by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store: Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

oct 24-wtm WM. WOOD.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable, and two thirds of an acre [illegible] orchard. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time, and [illegible] of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for two years.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

CANDOR HOUSE.

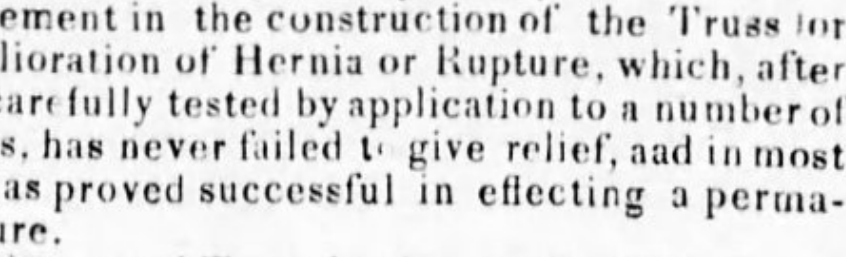
THE subscriber returns his thanks to the public and the travelling public that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of [illegible]. Candor is a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to spend their time during the summer months, [illegible]. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

DOCTOR EDMUND LANDIS

PATENT DOUBLE SPRING TRUSS.

For the Melioration and Cure of Hernia.



HUMANITY is deeply indebted to the ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Edmund Landis, a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a valuable improvement in the construction of the Truss for the melioration of Hernia or Rupture, which, after being carefully tested by application to a number of patients, has never failed to give relief, and in most cases has proved sufficient to effect a permanent cure.

This improved Truss has been submitted to the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, after fair trial and examination, have concurred in pronouncing it an important discovery, particularly as it admits of perfect adjustment to the seat of the complaint, and the pressure is required, with certainty upon the point where the pressure is required, without a limiting of a chance of change or of shifting by any action of the muscles, by any motion of the spring, which is very elastic, only giving by which arrangement every movement is accommodated.

The suffering and imminent danger to life consequent upon that most distressing of all complaints, *Strangulated Hernia*, need never be apprehended by persons who wear this improved Truss, and the patient may cherish a confident hope, that in consequence of the intestine or omentum never being permitted to protrude in the slightest degree, that the distended ring or opening will gradually contract, and a permanent cure be effected, when the Truss may be dispensed with altogether.

This Truss may be very properly termed Dr LANDIS' COMPOUND SPRING TRUSS; the springs being 2 in number, the inner and the outer, the latter lying over the former. The exterior spring is three times the length of the interior, upon the end of the latter the compress or elliptical pad or block is fastened, which rests upon the affected part. There is a small adjusting screw, which passes through the outer spring, and presses upon the pad or block, and is so fastened to bear upon any part of the block, so that the pressure can be made to act immediately upon or over the rupture with the degree of force or weight which the case may require.

The whole apparatus is so adjusted as to fit any peculiarity of form, at the same time so flexible as to occasion neither inconvenience or uneasiness to the wearer, whether at labor or at rest.

The following distinguished members of the Medical profession have borne ample and unqualified testimony to the palliative and curative value and importance of Dr. Landis' discovery: Geo. B. Kerfoot, M. D. and John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster. Geo. M'Clealland, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College, and Samuel M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the same college; Samuel Martin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College, &c.; James M'Clintock, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Vermont College, &c.; John Wiltbank, M. D., and W. B. Grant, M. D., Professors in the Pennsylvania College; George H. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College; Professors S. Snyder, M. D., J. K. Neff, M. D. C. L. Baker, M. D., and Henry Carpenter, M. D., of Lancaster.

H. H. McCULLOUGH having purchased the patent right for making and vending the above TRUSS, is prepared to furnish those who are or may be afflicted with that disease. He is also prepared to supply orders from Physicians and Druggists, and invites [illegible] to applying the instrument; believing it to be superior to anything of the kind ever invented. He will put the price so low that it will be within reach of all. The testimonials of the eminent Physicians, whose names are given above, are considered a sufficient recommendation.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
Cor. Fourth & Wood streets, Pitts'gh
Pitts'g. Feb 16, 1845.—d&wly.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS.

Register's Office, Feb. 22d, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 24th day of March next.

Account of Saml. P. Wilson and James Scott, Administrators of the Estate of Joshua Wilson, late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Chester Bidwell, Administrator of the Estate of James T. McVey, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of David C. Stockton and Sylvanus Lothrop, Executors of the Estate of Rev. Joseph Stockton, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Benjamin Darlington, Trustee of the Estate of Julia Logan, a minor child of Joshua Logan.

Account of Walter H. Lowrie, Esq. Executor of the Estate of Roden Pride, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of John McElhenny and George Quail, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel Wise, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Account of Jonathan Walker and Thomas Varner, Esq. Executors of the Estate of Anna Hankins, late of Jefferson Township, dec'd.

Account of Francis Jamison, Administrator of the Estate of David Jamison, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of James Whitaker and Elizabeth Hays, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Hays, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of John Muse and Zacheus Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Elizabeth Clark, late of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of William Henriel, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Graff, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Harvey Logan, Executor of the Estate of Mary Logan, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of William Dawson, acting Executor of the Estate of George Scott, late of Lawrenceville, dec'd.

Account of Richard Boyd, Administrator of the Estate of Isabella Rennie, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of William Young, one of the Administrators of the Estate of James Lyons, dec'd.

Account of David Jenkins, acting Executor of the Estate of William James, late of the Borough of Birmingham, dec'd.

Account of John Miller and William Michael, Executors of the Estate of George Miller, of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of John Miller, acting Executor of the Estate of Peter S. Heckman, late of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of Henry Alel, Administrator of the Estate of George Ignace Schenenderman, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Supplementary account of James Espy, Esq. Administrator "cum Testamento Annexo," on the Estate of Thomas Patterson, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of James Espy, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Mary Patterson, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of John H. Boughman, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Hendrickson, late of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander Laughlin, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Logan, late of Deer Township, dec'd.

Account of Robert A. Campbell and John Morrison, Administrators of the Estate of Robert Campbell, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of John McCully, Esq. acting Executor on the Estate of William McCully, late of Upper St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Obadiah Higbee and John McCully, Esq., Executors of the Estate of Joseph Higbee, late of Upper St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Thomas Bakewell, John P. Pears, Allan D. Campbell, William Eichbaum and William Bakewell, Esq., Executors of the Estate of Benjamin Bakewell, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Guy and A. Potter, Executors of the Estate of Albert Torrence, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of A. Potter and William Cavitt, Executors of the Estate of John Mars, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of James Ross, Jr., Guardian for the Estate of Sarah M. Ormsby, Oliver Ormsby, Jane Ormsby, and John B. Ormsby, minor children of Jane Ormsby.

Account of Eliza Jane Alexander, Guardian for the Estate of Eugene and Hugh W. Alexander, minor children of Hugh Alexander, dec'd.

Account of James O'Hara, Guardian for the Estate of Mary O'Hara, of Indiana Township.

fel 22-d1&w3t P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A remarkable Cure effected by the use of Sellers' Liver Pills.

THOUGH an entire stranger to you, I avail myself of the privilege of bearing testimony to the inestimable value of your Liver Pills. On looking over the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, I perceive an appeal to the public in favor of your Pills, which prompts me to perform a duty that I have had in contemplation for some time. No person, acquainted with your Liver Pills, [illegible] I hesitate to say that in my opinion, it is the only pill deserving to be called the Liver Pill, and truly you "may confidently expect the Liver Pill to survive them all."

After having suffered the horrors of Dyspepsia Liver Complaint for several years, and having resorted to every means within my reach—after being subjected to the skill of two able Physicians—at the end of five years I found my flattering hopes of recovery blighted from time to time, still preying on my system—renewing with more violence.

About the 1st of July, 1838, owing to excessive exposure and fatigue, it began to renew a fearful aspect—I was in a quandary, but I had heard of your pills from a more authentic source than newspaper recommendations, and as almost a last resort to pills and drugs, I purchased a box of your Liver Pills.

After I had used two or three boxes, copious discharges of bloody mucus and apparently decayed liver, relieved me of the oppressive feelings in my breast, [illegible]

I am still in good health, and under Divine Providence refer to Sellers' Liver Pill as the efficient cause. They are undoubtedly the best family physic with which I am acquainted.

Sellers' Liver Pill should be known—universally known—they need no other recommendation.

Signed, O. T. HOBBS.

Prepared and Sold wholesale and retail by R. E. Sellers, No. 20, Wood St. Pittsburgh; sold also by H. P. Schwartz, and John Mitchell, Allegheny city.

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called Back Ache, or more properly obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and [illegible] pain in the small of the back, [illegible] extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to arise without assistance—and many, when stooping, are unable to again assume an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have been compelled to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one can imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and [illegible] before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6 wly No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorized to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

Wm. Tate, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.

SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—wlyT. Agent for the Patentee.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes to which they would call the attention of printers.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with their orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand.

Orders addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c. and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1845—tf

Tobacco—20 kegs No. 1 6 twist Tobacco rec'd on consignment per S. B. "James Ross." for sale low for cash or Nails, and 10 Window Glass at cash prices.
[ja31] H. LAMBERT, 29 Water street